THE WILMINGTONJ OURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1867. NO. 29.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

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Wilmington District—4th Round.

Brunswick Zion	Aug.	24 and 25
Whiteville, Shiloh	"	28
" Rehobeth	"	29 and 30
" Swindles	"	31 and Sept. 1
Cokesbury	Sept.	7 and 8
Topsail, Rocky Point	"	14 and 15
Wilmington, Fifth Street	"	21 and 22
Elizabeth, Wayman	"	28 and 29
Bladen, Windsor	Oct.	5 and 6
Onslow, Queens Creek	"	12 and 13
Duplin, Charity	"	19 and 20
Smithville	"	25 and 26
Wilmington, Front Street	Nov.	2 and 3
Clinton	"	9 and 10

L. S BURKHEARD, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

TO BUYERS OF CLOTHING.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING a our Headquarters in New York, a large stock of GENTS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING And shall open the same together with FURNISHING GOODS, UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, &c., At our old established stand,

"THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,"

ON SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Also, a rich and varied stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

Embracing all the novelties of the season, to which we call attention.

MUNSON & CO.,
38 Market Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
aug. 23 28-3t

MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND.

SESSION OF 1867-'68.

THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the first day of October, 1867, and continue until the 1st of March, ensuing, making a term of five months.

D. H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
B. R. WELLFORD, M. D., Professor of Materie Medica, &c.
L. S JOYNES, M. D., Professor of Physiology, &c.
JAMES B. McCAW, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
HUNTER McGUIRE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
R. T. COLEMAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.
F. D. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
E. S. GILLIARD, M. D., Professor of General Pathology, &c.
I. H. WHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The advantages offered by this school, both for THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, are greater than at any previous period. Abundant facilities are afforded for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION at the Howard's Grove Hospital, the College Hospital and the Richmond City Dispensary, located in the College Building.

EXPENSES.—Matriculation, $5; Professors' fees, each $15; Demonstrator of Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Board may be obtained at from $5 to $7 per week.

For further information, or a copy of the catalogue, apply to

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
july 26 256-2aw2w-24-4t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by John G. Sutton, for purposes therein set forth, I will, on Monday of October Superior Court of Law, 1867, of Bladen county, at the Court House door, in Elizabethtown in said county, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, for bond and good security, sundry Tracts of Land lying in Bladen county, (one on the river,) amounting in all, to about 1,400 acres, more or less. A more full description will be given on the day of sale.

Title with full covenants of warranty will be made.

HERBERT R. FRANCIS,
Trustee.
aug. 23 28-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D., 1867.

Mary Stanly vs. Heirs at Law of Samuel H. Stanly dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Milton Stanly and Sarah Stanly alias Sarah Hickman, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State; on motion, it is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington in this State, for six weeks consecutively, notifying them to be and appear before the Justice of said Court, at its next (September) term, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of this petition should not begranted.

A true copy from the Minutes.

W. M. D. MOORE, Clerk.
August 2 25-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1867.

Amos S. C. Powell, vs. Moody B. Smith, } Injunction.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Moody B. Smith, resides beyond the limits of the State, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Wilmington Journal, a paper published in the city of Wilmington, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Equity, to be holden at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and thereto plead, answer or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to him and the injunction made perpetual.

Witness, THOMAS BUNTING, Clerk and Master in Equity. Done at office in Clinton, this 20th day of July, 1867.

THOS. BUNTING, C. & M. E.
aug 3 25-6w*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ONSLOW COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1867.

Mary C. Cranmer vs. Edward H. Cranmer, } Petition for Divorce.

IT APPEARING to the Court that Edward H. Cranmer hath removed beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by this Court that publication be made in the weekly "Wilmington Journal" for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or it will be heard and tried *ex parte*.

JAS. R. HURST, JR., C. S. C.
aug 9 26-6w

Mrs. Donihu, of Glenville, New York, while visiting Maison's grain elevator on Monday, had her dress caught in a swift revolving shaft and died a few minutes after being extricated.

For the Journal.

TO LITTLE SNOW-BIRD.

[A party of children, in company with the writer, during a stroll in the woods, when returning, lost their way, and in the search for the path one of the little girls ran up, exclaiming, "I've found the way, Miss Sadie, for here is the spot I picked my heart-leaves."]

Oh! Miss Sadie, 'tis the way!
Said a darling little girl,
And the light of closing day
Fell upon each jetty curl.

"Yes! right there I picked the heart-leaves,
Don't you believe that I am right?"
But I gazed upon the cloud-sheaves,
Floating on in golden light.

Yes, 'twas here you plucked them, bleeding,
Gayly tore them from their stem,
Flung them from you, little heeding
How much pain you gave to them.

As I looked her bright lips quivered,
Tears bedewed her sparkling eyes,
Low, and soft the green leaves shivered,
Shivered forth their evening sighs.

Towards the sun, in grandeur gleaming,
Lay rich clouds of every dye,
Like some ray from Heaven streaming
All along the western sky.

How I love the golden glory
Of a glowing Summer sky,
Oh! it thrills me like a story
Of bright days long since gone by.

Little Snow-Bird, thought I, sadly,
When a few years come and go,
Will you pluck the heart-leaves gladly,
And still cast them from you so?

Ah! may beauty ever linger
On your brow as light as dew,
May no thorns from fates' stern finger
Mar the wreath she'll twine for you.

Then farewell, and may you ever
Gather hearts rich, warm and true,
But oh! cast them from you never;
May God's blessing rest with you.

SADIE W.

Was there ever anything more touchingly beautiful than the following?

"GIVE ME THREE GRAINS OF CORN, MOTHER."*

BY MRS. A. M. EDMON—Brooklyn.

Adapted to the present suffering of many in the South.

Give me three grains of corn, mother,
Only three grains of corn,
It will keep the little life I have
'Till the coming of the morn,
I am dying of hunger and cold, mother,
Dying of hunger and cold,
And half the agony of such a death
My lips have never told.

It has gnaw'd like a wolf at my heart, mother,
A wolf that is fierce for blood,
All the live-long day, and the night beside,
Gnawing for lack of food.
I dreamed of *bread* in my sleep, mother,
And the sight was Heaven to see;
I awoke with an eager, famishing lip,
But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to *you*, mother,
How could I look to *you*
For bread to give to your starving boy
When you are starving too?
For I *read* the famine in your cheek,
And in your eye so wild,
And I *felt* it in your bony hand
As you laid it on your child.

The North has lands and gold, mother,
The North has lands and gold,
While you are forced to your empty breast
A skeleton babe to hold—
A babe that is dying of want, mother,
As I am dying now,
With a ghastly look in its sunken eye,
And famine upon its brow.

What have we poor ones done, mother,
What have we poor ones done,
That the world looks on and sees us starve,
Perish one by one?
Do Christian men care not, mother,
The great men and the high,
For the suffering sons of the Southern land,
Whether the live or die?

There is many a brave heart here, mother,
Dying of want and cold,
While only across a few poor States
Are many that roll in gold.
There are rich and great men there, mother,
With wondrous wealth to view,
And the bread they fling to their dogs to-night
Would give ME life and YOU.

Come nearer to my side, mother,
Come nearer to my side,
And hold me fondly as you held
My sister when *she* died.
Quick! for I cannot see you, mother,
My breath is almost gone.
Mother, dear mother, ere I die
Give me three grains of corn!

*The above words were the last request of a lad to his mother, as he was dying from starvation. She found three grains in the corner of a pocket in his ragged jacket and gave them to him. It was all she had; the whole family were perishing from famine.

BE STILL.

BY ALICE CARY.

Come, bring me wild pinks from the valleys,
Ablaze with the fire o' the sun—
No poor, little pitiful lilies
That speak of a life that is done!

And open the windows to lighten
This wearisome chamber of pain—
The eyes of my darling will brighten
To see the green hill-tops again.

Choose tunes with a lullaby flowing,
And sing through the watches you keep;
Be soft with your coming and going—
Be soft! she is falling asleep.

Ah, what would my life be without her!
Pray God that I never may know!
Dear friends, as you gather about her,
Be low with your weeping—be low.

Be low, oh, be low with your weeping!
Your sobs would be sorrow to her;
I tremble lest while she is sleeping
A rose on her pillow should stir.

Sing slower, sing softer and slower!
Her sweet cheek is losing its red—
Sing low, ay, sing lower and lower—
Be still, O be still! She is dead.

Ten persons lately died in Vandalia, Ill., from eating corn boiled in a brass kettle which had not been properly cleansed.

There are said to be some indications of the rinderpest in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Father Murphy, Pastor of St. Patrick's church in Mobile, died on the 13th inst.

The total grain crop of one county in Wisconsin has been estimated at three millions bushels.

Levi J. North, the circus rider, was dangerously injured at Chicago, by falling down a stairway last week.

The United States District Court at Richmond has adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in October.

A butcher in New York has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars for cruelty to an ox.

No papers are now published on Monday in Vienna. Printers, editors and reporters have concluded to enjoy themselves on Sunday.

An order was lately received in San Francisco from Japan for $10,000 worth of leather, to be used for military accoutrements.

STATE NEWS.

MURDER!—A murder was perpetrated in this city last night at the corner of Hancock and Pollock streets, between nine and ten o'clock. A young colored man named Henry Bryan, son of Moses Bryan, who resides on the street in the rear of the Depot, was knocked down by another colored young man named Ephram Hayman. He was taken up and carried along by his friends who were with him. When he reached the store of J. W. Dey he died.—Dr. Fleming, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was summoned to the sufferer's aid, decided that his decease was the result of concussion of the brain. The murderer had not been arrested when we went to press.—New Bern *Republican*.

"J. N."—The immortal Philosopher and Orator will "lift the veil and assume the pressure," in front of the Court House, today, at 1 o'clock. J. N. is the most renowned man of the age, and he proposes to demonstrate that both parties to the late sanguinary struggle were right, from their respective stand-points, and that both were actually wrong—an *apparently* logical inconsistency, which he demonstrates as a grand truth.

He assumes all the responsibility on himself, like an independent and heroic Thinker, as all the world agrees he is.

He "lifts" at Graham on Friday.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE CROPS.—We are reliably informed by a gentleman who has traveled through South Carolina from Charlotte to Greenville, that the crops between Charlotte and Columbia are not so very good. Between Columbia and Greenville the crops are very fine. Between Greenville and this place the crops are excellent. The crops in this portion of the State are very good, and will produce, we think, more than an average yield.—Rutherford *Star*.

A box car attached to the freight train, on the N. C. Railroad, ran off the track yesterday, as the up train was approaching our town. In consequence of this accident, the train going west did not leave here until about 2 o'clock, P. M.

Goldsboro' *Star*.

A series of interesting meetings have been going on in the Baptist Church in this place, for several nights—Rev. Mr. Cohen, of Newbern, occupying the pulpit.

Goldsboro' *Star*.

HENDERSONVILLE PIONEER.—This journal has been removed to Asheville, and will be issued hereafter at that place.

At the recent session of the County Court of Granville county, the docket showed 94 cases—the majority of which were for larceny. That was a *black* record.

TEMPERANCE.—We had the pleasure of hearing a lecture upon this subject at the Methodist Church, in this place, yesterday evening, by Gen. R. B. Vance. We are glad to announce that he received names enough to justify him in organizing a Council of "Friends of Temperance."

The Council will meet every Tuesday night, when all will have an opportunity to join.—Rutherfordton *Star*.

The steamer L. G. Cannon is plying between Norfolk and Newbern, touching at Nag's Head and Roanoke Island.

ROCK ISLAND (NORTH CAROLINA) WOOLEN MILLS.—This well known manufacturing establishment at Charlotte, N. C., is now in full operation. The mills have been enlarged, and the machinery has been adapted to the production of the best styles of *all wool cassimeres* which are made in America. This adaptation of machinery is an improvement additional to the facilities heretofore possessed of producing the entire line of goods manufactured before the war. These mills were put in operation eighteen years ago, and at that and subsequent periods, the proprietors still guarantee that their fabrics shall be adapted to the markets for which they may be manufactured, shall always come up to the standard of quality which they profess to occupy, and shall give satisfaction to the merchant and consumer.

The capacity of these mills enables the proprietors to manufacture a million of yards of the woolen cassimeres, if ordered, specimens of which, thirty in number, have been forwarded to us, and similar ones will be sent to any of our dry goods merchants who may order them. Those which have been forwarded to the *Journal* may be examined at any time by those who may desire to do so.

According to our taste, these goods, judging from the specimens before us, are of an excellent quality, and the style of them unexceptionable and such as we think will suit the popular taste. The varieties of grey, brown, and striped or fancy figures, are very attractive, and the material is soft and elastic, some of a thick and others of a less heavy texture.

The Old North State should be proud of such an establishment. These mills reflect a credit upon the enterprise of her people which should meet with the most enlarged encouragement, not only throughout her borders, but in the South. It seems to us that the distribution, far and wide, of such specimens of domestic Southern manufacture as are now before us, can only result in securing that Southern patronage which every consideration pleads should be liberally extended towards such enterprises in their efforts to build up a home market.

Besides their influence in retaining money at home, which would be attracted abroad, for investment in such material as we need to clothe our population, these factories present a field of labor adapted to the manipulation of women and children, who are debarred from entering into pursuits already occupied by more stalwart laborers, and for which the delicacy of women and tenderness of children unfit them. Factories like the mills at Charlotte, dotted here and there through the South, would prove a great blessing by thus supplying the home demand and affording employment to the weaker and more dependent class to which we have referred.

We rejoice to have it in our power to extend the reputation of the Rock Island Woolen Mills of Charlotte, as far as our influence may extend, and commend this North Carolina factory to the encouragement and patronage of our Virginia and North Carolina people.—Norfolk *Journal*.

We learn that Judge Gilliam, now holding his Fall Courts, has decided that the recent suspension of Section II, of General Order No. 32, does not apply where the jury lists have already been revised. In Catawba county they had been so revised, and among the jurors drawn were two negroes, whom he allowed to serve.

In this county, the lists had also been revised before the suspension, and the jurors for the ensuing Superior Court drawn, among whom were also colored men. We doubt not that Judge Fowle will take the same view with Judge Gilliam, and allow them to serve.

Salisbury Old North State, 22d inst.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

United States vs. Tolar, Powers & Watkins.

FRIDAY, Aug. 16, 1867.

George Smith, sworn:—Lives in Fayetteville; is thirteen years old. Was near by the market-house, when Bebee was carried up stairs. Was playing marbles near I. B. Davis' store, when the pistol fired; gathered up marbles quickly and ran over to see what was the matter. Saw my brother, Rufus Smith, Jim Dunn and "Monk Julia" there, in the crowd. Wemiss had fallen down and was getting up, when I went over there. Bebee was lying on the pavement, shot. "Monk" was eight or ten feet off, "raving and jawing." Heard him say that morning, that "he would be a dead nigger and that he (Monk) would lead the way, if anybody else would follow."

As witness went up, he heard cries of "Tolar, Tolar, Tolar shot."

Cross Examined: Did'nt see Capt. Tolar. Don't know him. Did not hear the words "Tolar," "Tolar shot," until he got across the street where Bebee was lying. Bebee's head was near the market house, and he was lying near the corner. Was not quite dead when witness got there. Did not see Dr. McDuffie there at all.

Re-Direct: As soon as the pistol fired, witness picked up his marbles and ran over to the market house; found Bebee dead or dying, and Wemiss just getting up.—Heard cries of "Tolar," "Tolar;" also "Tolar shot him," "Tolar shot him."

Rufus Smith, sworn: Ten years old; live in Fayetteville. Remembers that Bebee was killed. Was in Fayetteville on that day; saw Bebee brought from guard house and carried to market house; saw a big crowd of people there. Saw Mr. McDonald and Jim Dunn and many others. Did not go up stairs; saw Miss Massie come in a carriage with her mother, and go up stairs. Saw Bebee come down the steps with Mr. Wemiss; he had hold of Bebee. After Bebee got down and out on the pavement, somebody shot him. (Points out Capt. Tolar present as the man.) The boys and all cried out it was "Tolar shot him," just as soon as the pistol fired it frightened me. Witness saw his brother George there soon after the shooting. Mr. McDonald told witness not to tell anything about it, and not to go near the body of Bebee; but witness cried out, with other boys, that it was Tolar, who shot Bebee.

Cross Examination: Know some men in Fayetteville, have talked with Willie Porter something about this. Willie has told me that Capt. Tolar shot him. Witness knew the man, that day, who shot the pistol, but did not know his name. The boys told him it was Tolar. Don't remember that he ever saw Captain Tolar before the day that Bebee was killed. After witness came in the Court room, he, witness, pointed out a man and asked his father who was sitting by him, who that man was, and his father said "Tolar." Witness knew he was the man whom he saw shoot Bebee and wanted to know his name, as he knew he would have to tell it in Court. Was standing near Capt. Tolar when he fired.—Can't tell what kind of pistol it was. It was not a gun. Can't say whether Tolar was on the pavement or not. Thinks Tolar was off the walk. Jimmy Dunn pointed out Tolar to witness. Knows Mr. Sam Phillips, who keeps a store in Fayetteville. Don't know that it was him who shot the pistol. Did not see him there. Know Mr. James McDonald; he told witness "not to tell anybody." It was after the shooting he told me. Willie Porter told me he had been up here to swear; he did not tell me what he swore to. He did not come to see witness, but witness saw him near the guard house, where the lime is. Willie Porter said it was Tolar, the day Bebee was shot.

(This little witness seemed much frightened, while being examined,—crying most of the time, and saying, "don't hurt me."—REP.)

John X. Smith sworn: Live in Fayetteville; was not at the market house when Bebee was killed, but was at Mr. Robt. Mitchell's store on Gillespie Street. Noticed a very large crowd about the market house; it was unusually large. Have been living in Fayetteville about twenty-one years. Could see Bebee most all the time, after he came down the steps, until he was shot. Heard outcries, two or three times, "shoot him," "shoot him," "kill him," "kill him;" saw Bebee struggle with the officers and fall, and saw some one fire a pistol; could not tell who it was; afterwards saw "Monk" with a knife in his hand crawling towards Bebee, but was pushed off by some one.

Cross Examination: The distance from the east end of the market house to Mr. Mitchell's store door, where I was standing, is about eighty five or one hundred yards. Witness saw, through one of the arches, Bebee coming down steps; also saw Wemiss with him and Hardie; could distinguish Bebee at that distance. Hardie came down in front; can't say he had hold of Bebee. Bebee fell near the corner of the market house; saw the flash of the pistol, heard the report, and saw Bebee fall. Cannot say whether the man who fired was standing on the pavement or not.

Was summoned as witness on Wednesday; have not conversed with anybody about this since summoned.

The evidence for the Prosecution here closed.

DEFENCE.

I. B. Davis, sworn:—Live in Fayetteville; carry on a tin business on the South East corner of the market house. Bebee was killed about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Saw Bebee as he came down stairs. After Bebee got on the pavement, witness thought a demand was made for him; did dot hear any words. Was about fifty or sixty feet from Bebee when he was shot. Bebee fell near the corner of the market house, when killed. At that time, witness was looking at Capt. Tolar, who was standing near the main arch; was attracted by Tolar's being a large man. Witness swears positively, that Capt. Tolar did not fire the pistol.—Heard the pistol fire.

Know the general character of Jno. Shaw, (a former witness,) for truth, it is bad. Witness knows that he, John Shaw, was tied up by his thumbs for cattle stealing, because witness did it himself, by order from the Captain of the local police.

Cross-Examined: Was Orderly Sergeant of the local police; first name is Ichabod.—Have been living in Fayetteville about fifteen years. Saw Capt. Tolar about five minutes before the shooting was done; he was standing at the same place that he was when the pistol fired. There were about fifty persons at the market house; it was calm and quiet, not an unusual crowd. Tolar was the only person witness recollects seeing in that crowd, except Sheriff Hardie. Was looking at Tolar when the pistol fired. Saw Faircloth and Wemiss and Bebee on the steps. When Bebee came out on the pavement, witness heard no noise, except the rustling of the feet on the pavement.—Did not see policemen using their clubs; saw no rush, but saw hands as if to catch Bebee, in a demanding position. Remembers that Capt. Tolar was standing perfectly still, and that he wore a shawl.

Never have testified before about this.—Have told Capt. Tolar's counsel that witness intended to swear that Tolar did not fire the pistol.

Witness is a Mason. Tolar is a Mason. Witness is no relative of Tolar's.

Witness went over to Bebee's body about fifteen minutes after he was shot; saw Isham Blake there. Don't recollect seeing any body else there. Witness don't know what John Shaw's neighbors think of his general character. Witness has heard his (witness') brother say that "he would not believe him (John Shaw on his oath." He (witness) only knw of his stealing cattle.—Witness was Orderly Sergeant of the local police and he commanded in a written order from the Captain (Orrell) to tie him up by the thumbs. Captain Orrell did not belong to the U. S. Army. Witness was looking at Capt. Tolar when the pistol fired, and swears most positively that Capt. Tolar did not fire the pistol that killed Bebee. Does not know of any combination to kill Bebee, or attack him on that day.

Re-Direct: Tolar was ten or twelve feet from Bebee when the pistol fired. There were ten or a dozen persons between Bebee and Tolar and the crowd was moving about.

Questions by Court: When Bebee was brought out of the market house, the crowd passed between Tolar and the south side of the main arch. Tolar was about six feet from the side of the arch.

Court adjourned to this (Saturday) morning, 11 A. M.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

J. G. Leggett, sworn: Have been living in Fayetteville about 14 months.

Was at the market house the day Bebee was shot. Ed Powers, Ralph Lutterloh, John Maltsby, Tolar, Hall and Sykes were there. Witness talked with some of them about Bebee in an ordinary tone of voice. Saw Miss Massie and mother come down and they were escorted to a carriage by Mr. Bond. Witness was standing on the pavement with Capt. Tolar and others and does not think that Capt. Tolar went to the carriage. Saw Bebee brought down stairs.—Wemiss, Hardie and Faircloth were with him and two or three policemen. At the time Bebee was being brought down, witness thinks that no one jumped up on the bench, near the foot of the steps. Witness heard no exclamation from any one on the bench. John Maltsby was about the centre of the market house, near the bell rope.

Witness noticed no excitement in the crowd. Nothing unusual occurred to attract attention—before Bebee went out on the pavement, there commenced some signs of excitement. Saw a young man, whom the witness supposed to be drunk, try to strike Bebee, but somebody carried him off.

Witness was standing nearly in front of the main eastern arch, and Capt. Tolar with him, when the pistol shot-fired. Lutterloh and Ed. Powers were close by witness. Witness saw Tolar at the instant the pistol was fired, and swears most positively that Tolar did not fire it. Saw the flash and smoke of the pistol. It was to witness' left and front. Capt. Tolar was to witness' right. The flash was about nine feet from Tolar and about three feet from Bebee.—Tolar was ten or twelve feet from Bebee—He made no advance upon Bebee. Witness went away a moment or two afterwards and passed by Mr. I. B. Davis, near his (Davis') store. Went to Riley & Burns' store. Stayed a short time and returned, in company with Maj. Burn, to the market house, and saw Bebee lying on the pavement.

Cross-Examined: First name is Jorday. Heard of Bebee's attempt on Miss Massie, for the first time after reaching the market house, unless Mr. McDonald said something about it just before, as witness passed by McDonald's store. When witness first entered the market house, Tolar, Lutterloh and Powers were standing together. Witness walked up and spoke to them; saw no arms, no belts or other indications of weapons. Tolar had on a shawl and gray clothing; also a black hat. There were about twenty-five persons inside and about the same number outside, or perhaps less. Witness saw Sam. Hall, Maltsby and Sykes together. Did not see them have any weapons, nor has witness heard since that they had. Did not see Tom Powers there that day. Don't know "Monk Julia."

Saw Mrs. and Miss Massie and Mr. Bond go to the carriage, which was about six feet from the pavement. Soon after the ladies got in the carriage, the carriage drove off. Saw no other person go to the carriage with the ladies except Mr. Bond. Did not see Mr. Bobert Mitchell, or Phil Taylor or John Maltsby, speak to the ladies, while they were in the carriage. The carriage moved off within two minutes after the ladies came down stairs. Tolar was not standing on the pavement, in front of the arch, five minutes, three minutes or one minute before Bebee came down stairs.—About the time Bebee came down stairs the crowd increased. Witness first saw Bebee when he (Bebee) was near the bottom step. Hardie was in front of Bebee. Did not see any attempt at Bebee before he got out on the pavment; saw no rush. About the time Bebee went through the main arch, witness, Tolar, Lutterloh and Ed Powers moved out on the pavement. Capt. Tolar could not possibly have been out two minutes on the pavement before Bebee came out. Witness is a little taller man than Capt Tolar. Witness did not see any knife; saw only one person striking at Bebee.—Thought him drunk.

Did not notice the police using their clubs. Had no thought of an assault being made on Bebee, until after he (Bebee) got out of the market-house. Does not know John Jackson. Don't recollect seeing Sam Phillips there. Was within two feet of Capt. Tolar when the pistol fired. The man who made an assault upon Bebee was a small man. Witness had no weapon with him on that day. The man who fired that pistol was to front and left of witness. Tolar was to witness' right and rear. The man who fired the pistol was about five feet from the pavement. Witness heard no cries of "kill him" or "shoot him."

As soon as the pistol fired, witness remarked, "Did you ever see anything like that?" and then hurried to get out of the crowd. Witness talked with Mr. Davis, last night, about his testimony. Davis told him, sometime ago, what he was going to swear to. Told witness last night that he (Davis) swore that he (Legget) passed by him. Witness remembered that before. Witness only saw one pistol the day Bebee was killed, and Maj. Burns had that. Never heard that Mr. I. B. Davis was deaf.

Re-Direct:—No talk that witness has had with Mr. Davis on this question has influenced him or changed his opinion. Bebee was shot within about five minutes after he came down stairs. Tolar has been but a mere passing acquaintance of witness.—Maltsby has hauled rosin for witness. Hall, Lutterloh and Ed Powers were neighbors of witness. Witness is not a Mason.

[Immediately after this witness had given his evidence, he was arrested by the military authorities on a charge of complicity in the conspiracy to kill Archy Bebee.]

The Court adjourned to this (Monday) 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Reporter desires to say that, in the evidence of Mr. I. B. Davis, (published Saturday,) the statement that Davis knew John Shaw's general character for truth and veracity, was incorrect.

In regard to the testimony of Kendricks, published some time since, it should have read that Kendricks *had not seen Tolar before, on the day that Bebee was killed.* Kendricks had known Tolar about two years.

A Card from Judge Holt.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR—I thank you for the explicitness with which you stated, in your issue of this morning, that certain affidavits previously published in your paper, professing to expose its conspiracy against the Bureau of Military Justice, "did not constitute any part of the records of that office," were not obtained from it, "and that neither I nor any officer of said bureau was responsible for their publication." Your statement is true in every particular. The papers referred to were *never on the files of that bureau, nor* had they *any connection whatever with its records;* nor have they ever been *under my control;* nor were they *published with my knowledge or consent*, or after *any consultation with me, or intimation to me of any such purpose.*

I may add further, that the declaration made that a "recommendation" for Executive clemency in the case of Sanford Conover had come from the Bureau of Military Justice is untrue. My endorsement on the letter of Mr. Riddle was written in my own house, and signed by myself as a citizen, and had no connection whatever with the Bureau of Military Justice. It was in no sense a "recommendation," and neither contained, nor was intended to contain any expression of confidence in the general integrity or truthfulness of Conover. An examination of its language will show that it was based solely on a principle of recognized public policy as applicable to the state of facts presented by Mr. Riddle, (important services rendered by Conover in the trial of Surratt,) to which state of facts it was strictly confined, and that it neither urged nor suggested any definite Executive action. All averments or intimations, no matter by whom made, or however supported, which seek to connect me in any degree or in any way with the alleged conspiracy against the President, are wholly false, as are all insinuations that in the step I took in concert with Mr. Riddle I either aimed or desired to qualify Conover as a witness for any purpose whatever.

J. HOLT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.

REMARKS.

Judge Holt is an astute lawyer—a special pleader of acknowledged ingenuity. In the last paragraph of the above letter he adroitly draws a distinction between General Holt, chief of the "Bureau of Military Justice," and Judge Holt, a private citizen. In reference to the "recommendation" for Executive clemency in the case of Conover he says: "My endorsement on the letter of Mr. Riddle was written in my own house and signed by myself as a citizen, and had no connection whatever with the Bureau of Military Justice." We cannot perceive, in considering the morality of this transaction, why he so vehemently insists upon this distinction, which would seem to the unsophisticated in such subtleties to be of no more gravity than that between "tweedledum and tweedledee." But awarding him the full benefit derivable from that source, we are willing to submit to the judgment of the public, whether the plain meaning of his "endorsement" on the letter of Mr. Riddle could be otherwise construed than as a "reccommendation for clemency" on the grounds presented in the letter he thus *endorsed.* If we read the Acting Attorney General's exposition aright, he fully recognized the double capacity of Mr. Holt, by distinctly stating that. The "reccommendations" were not written on "official paper." If the Chief of the Military Bureau, more tender of the reputation of his office than of his personal credit, kept these dark transactions from the public archives, so much the better for the exalted position he yet unworthily fills; but we protest that he shall not escape, by such refinements, from the indignation of an alarmed people, righteously excited by his admitted personal connection, "as a citizen," with these abominable intrigues.

In respect to the complicity of Judge Holt with the batch of suborned affidavits purporting to have been concocted in New York, (for we must be particular in distinguishing the different phases of these stupendous machinations,) we have little to say, as a proper elucidation will require further developments. It is remarkable, however, that Mr. Holt, in all his minute and special averments, in the way of exculpation, nowhere denies that he was privy to their procurement, or that he was fully cognizant of their purport and purpose, or that he is now aware of the identical individuals in whose possession they were previous to publication, and by whom they were communicated to the public press.—He contents himself with avering that the papers referred to were never "on the *files of the bureau*"—that they had no "connection whatever with *its records*"—were "never *under his control*"—that "they were not *published with his knowledge or consent*"—and that he had no "intimation" of any purpose of *publication.* All we or the public know of these infamous papers, beyond what appears upon their face, is that they were published simultaneously in this city, Philadelphia, and New York, and that Judge Holt was in the last named city at the time of publication. The reasonable curiosity of the public will not be gratified by being merely told that they were never regarded and treated as *official documents* in the Bureau of Military Justice—that they were never under the "control" of its chief, and that he never authorized or was privy to their publication. Judge Holt would write to some purpose, if in another "*card*" he should say they were never in his office officially *or otherwise*—that they were never "under the control" of any of his underlings—and that he was not only not consulted about their publication, but was entirely ignorant of their existence. Until such declarations are made, and under circumstances justifying belief, it will be hard to persuade the public of the non-complicity of Mr. Holt with these disgraceful transactions. The idea that he knew of the existence of said fraudulent affidavits in the behalf of Judge Holt, as procured by Conover, was a controlling one for recommending the pardon of that culprit.—In later days, in high party times, they might be used to great effect or advantage to Judge Holt.

National Intelligencer, 20th inst.

John H. Reagan, postmaster-general under the Confederate government, writes that he has received his pardon from the President, and will devote himself to securing early reconstruction and restoring peace and harmony to the country.

WILMINGTON WINE COMPANY.—We are informed of the establishment of a company in this city for the manufacture of wine from the grapes which are cultivated in this section. The company has already been established, and at an early day will commence operations. One of the principal partners is a gentleman whom, we learn, has had no little experience in the manufacture of wines, and has, for several years past, been identified with the grape culture in North Carolina.

The establishment of a manufactory of this character in our city, will, we think, not be unattended with beneficial results to all parties. In the first place it will be the means of opening a trade here, hitherto unknown; secondly, it will serve to encourage the grape culture in our State, offering at the same time a market for the sale of grapes in large quantities; and, lastly, it will probably lead to the abolishment of the consumption of large quantities of poisonous and injurious liquors, which are daily working such injury to the masses. If men will drink, as ages have demonstrated they undoubtedly will, the next best thing to total abstinence is the introduction of purity into the liquors manufactured. The love of strong drink is a prevailing passion, and one which is deeply rooted in the human breast, and time has shown the impossibility of wholly eradicating it. No measures, however rigid and severe, have served to prevent the indulgence of this appetite. In view of this fact, then, no one will doubt that the introduction of purity in the manufacture of liquors will prove a blessing to our city, and, if universally adopted, will also become a great national blessing.

ARREST OF PATRICK ARTIST (COLORED).—For some time the authorities have been endeavoring to effect the apprehension of a negro named Patrick Artist, against whom suit has been brought before the Special Magistrate for complicity in several offences.

Thursday afternoon, agreeably to a request from Justice Conoley, Sheriff Bunting undertook the arrest of this person, and proceeded in search of him in that part of the city known as Texas, where he learned Artist could be found. He was accompanied in this search by several officers and a policeman, and also by a negro man named Wiley Simmons, who had been deputized by Justice Conoley to act in this case.

Proceeding as far as Boney Bridge, the Sheriff stationed his assistants there, and moved on to a house in a more remote quarter, where he learned Artist was to be found. The Sheriff was unsuccessfull in his search, and on returning found that Artist had been intercepted by Simmons, but escaped capture. Being mounted, the Sheriff immediately rode in the direction which Artist had been observed to take, and after proceeding a short distance discovered a negro running rapidly down the street, whom he supposed, from the description he had received of him, was the man he sought. Riding up to him, the Sheriff ordered him to hault, but the order not not being heeded drew his pistol and threatened to fire if he was not obeyed. Even this threat was not heeded, and then followed an exciting chase, the Sheriff feeling some scruples about killing the negro.—All this time Artist was making strenuous efforts to escape, and the Sheriff endeavored to run his horse over him once or twice, and did in fact succeed in knocking him down, but being soon on his feet again the chase continued. Finally, Artist was chased near the spot where the officers were stationed, and Sergeant George Bishop, of the police force, ran after him and succeeded in effecting his capture.

The prisoner is now confined in jail, and at an early date will be brought to trial for the offences with which he is now charged.

King Philip Dethroned.

The *truly loyal* people of the country, those who do not believe in "State suicide," "conquered provinces," "validity of secession," "abolition of the Constitution," and the thousand and one wicked and most damnable heresies of Radicalism, will be rejoiced as they read the news that the sceptre of one of the five American Monarchs has been broken. Thank God! there is some strength left in the Presidential arm yet.

Before the people had expressed a willingness to have *one* King, it was somewhat presumptuous, to say the least, on the part of Congress to *create* five.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

Reaction at the North.

It may be, and doubtless is, true that the editor of the New York *Herald* speaks through the columns of that paper only in his own interest. But it is equally true that he identifies his opinions and interest, so far as his editorial existence and success are concerned, with the opinions and interest of the hundreds of thousands of people who compose his daily readers. Laboring merely for interest, for the popularity of the *Herald*, that paper has always been looked upon as the shrewd indicator of public sentiment; not its leader, to be sure, but the best political barometer of the country. Professing always to be independent, with one exception, we never remember to have seen it mistaken in its predictions of national elections, and always on the winning side in State contests.

Therefore when we see, day after day, proclaimed in its columns that the people of the North are becoming alarmed at the danger to the whole country of creating a negro supremacy in the interests of a party in the Southern States, we are satisfied, not that the editor of the *Herald* is uneasy on account of his own interest, nor that he cares much for that of others, but that he sees the coming storm and is arranging his sails to weather it. It has never been his policy to breast the tide of political affairs, but contents himself merely to float with it, and when it becomes tranquil, with decks prepared for action, he is in condition to make the best of the new order of things. Papers published in the interests of parties and supported by their success may cling with undaunted courage to the last plank which saves them from destruction, and their views of the future are always warped by their wishes and hopes; the principles and interest of party, and probably the *principal* and *interest* of individuals, may control them, when their better judgment foretells the beginning of a counter-revolution—nay, pride and a hope to save something from the wreck may prevent an abandonment of the doomed vessel.

We have long been satisfied that the radical measures of the present day would eventually and certainly lead to a reaction as rapid and as radical as the means by which the present condition of political affairs have been brought about. The very excesses by which CROMWELL rose rapidly to influence and power, were the very means by which the counter-revolution was inaugurated which deposed him.

History, sacred and profane, from the killing of Able by Cain to the present day, is but a recapitulation of reaction following in the wake of extreme measures to accomplish purposes—the more radical the means the more complete the revolution. Human nature now is what it has always been, and the same influences which have ever caused revulsion of feeling, when assured strength has been invariably followed by excesses of action, will work out the political regeneration of this country. Causes which have buried parties, societies, sects, nay, governments themselves, are now rapidly undermining the party organizations of this country, and we may well congratulate ourselves if the superstructure itself is not involved in the ruins.

The *Herald*, conscious of these facts, and hearing the mutterings of the rising storm, takes counsel of its admonition, not, probably, from principle, but from the inevitable *fact* that popular favor leads in that direction, and while really following, it would seem to direct political action.—Whether it is actuated by principle or policy, its influence is none the less great, nor its arguments and advice none the less able and suggestive. It has entered the lists against the policy of Congress in placing the Southern States under the domination of the ignorant masses who have just emerged from the state of slavery, and day after day, with the persevering energy and ability which have ever characterized its columns, it teems with warnings and arguments to show the danger to the whole country of Africanizing the South. Boldly it proclaims in advance that the great State of New York will condemn the desperate experiment of negro supremacy.—The following extracts from different articles appearing daily in its clolumns, give some idea of the confidence and the feelings which actuate its course:

From the Herald, Aug. 15th.

* * * * * *

In this reconstruction programme the republican party, as represented by Congress, has been faithless to its professions and its pledges, and it has betrayed the confidence and disappointed the just expectations of the loyal States. No such dangerous and desperate party experiment as this of Southern reconstruction on the basis of Southern negro supremacy was ever demanded by the popular voice of the North, before or since the surrender of Lee. But unless these existing reconstruction laws of Congress are reached through Congress itself we fear that the President cannot divert them from negro supremacy without bringing upon himself the fate of Stanton. What we want, then, is such a pressure from the people of the North upon Congress, in our coming fall elections, as will compel the two houses to reconstruct their measures of reconstruction, so far, at least, as to give the Southern whites fair play, as against the blacks, in this important business of rebuilding the political and social State institutions of these ten excluded Southern States.—Surely, at least upon this issue of the supremacy of negro minorities over white majorities in the South, the public pulse may be effectively touched in the North, and upon this question even the present radical Congress may, through our approaching fall elections.

From the Herald, August 17th.

* * * * * * * *

We cannot doubt that this desperate experiment of negro supremacy will be emphatically condemned by the voice of New York in our coming November election. A change of eight or ten thousand votes in the six hundred and odd thousands of this great Commonwealth is but a bagatelle; but it will suffice to revolutionize the State. Upon this broad and distinct question of negro supremacy, however, we may look for a change of thirty, forty or fifty thousand, as compared with the figures of our last November election. * * * * In Pennsylvania they have a very fair prospect of anticipating in October the inevitable November reaction in New York. The substantial yeomanry of Pennsylvania, who could not follow Buchanan in 1860, in behalf of Breckinridge and the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, will not be apt to follow "Old Thad Stevens" in 1867, in behalf of Southern negro supremacy.

No political party, however strong it may have grown in the confidence of the people, or however confident it may be in its strength and resources, can betray the public confidence or outrage public opinion with impunity. The penalty speedily follows the offence. Our political history abounds in such warnings. Take, for example, the nomination of a candidate for Governor in this State through certain party arrangements with a notorious gambler, and mark the result, nothwithstanding the unpopularity of the opposing candidate on local issues. On the other hand, we find the late dominant party in Connecticut reduced to a minority in presuming to bring forward a humbugging showman as a representative of their principles and their morality. How, then, can the republican party expect to escape the consequences of its bad faith with the people, when the people come to pronounce their judgment upon this presumptuous and dangerous scheme of negro supremacy?

This is the question now awaiting the popular judgment: Shall the ten excluded Southern rebel States be reorganized and restored to Congress, each and all under a predominant negro vote from the disfranchisement and disgust of white men, or shall Congress itself be called upon by the people of the North to pause, reconsider and reconstruct its terms of reconstruction so as to give the Southern whites a chance, at least where they constitute a heavy majority of the people, as, for instance, in Virginia, North Carolina or Georgia?—Upon this question we expect a political reaction in the North this fall which will enforce some attention and respect from Congress. It is to the people that we look for a rescue; for while the laws stand as they are President Johnson can do very little to stay their operation, however great the number of removals and changes he may make. We look to the people for a reaction against this perilous scheme for fastening upon the country a controlling negro political balance of power.

From the Herald, August 22d.

After the election of John Quincy Adams, in 1824, through the influence of Henry Clay in the House of Representatives, John Randolph, of Virginia, denounced the combination by which it was effected as a "coalition of the Puritan and the blackleg." From that moment a revulsion took place in the feelings and policy of the country, and at the next election Jackson was chosen over Adams by a large majority. A combination is now being formed similar in character, but more disgraceful and humiliating in some of its features, for the purpose of forcing a new form of government upon the country. The laws of Congress are giving us a union of the two elements of Puritanism and negroism. What is to be the fate of this modern coalition of the Puritan and the nigger?

In an article of the same date as the above, regarding the movements of the War Democrats in the State of New York, the *Herald* has the following:

* * * * * * *

So far as the State election of next fall is concerned, there will be no question of candidates raised on either side. It is immaterial what individuals may be in the field for this or that office. The great issue to be decided will be one of principle alone—whether we are to have a restored Union under a broad policy of general amnesty and universal suffrage, reconstructing the Southern States by giving all men, black and white, the right to vote, or whether, after squandering three or four thousand millions of dollars to get rid of the rule of the negro owners and negro drivers of the South, we are to give up the government of the country for a quarter of a century to a coalition of Puritans and niggers.

It is to settle both these issues, national and local, that the War Democracy of New York are about to move and to perfect their organization; and * * * * there is no doubt they will do good service in securing a thorough change in our municipal affairs and in rescuing the government of the nation from the control of New England Puritans and Southern negroes.

Rumored Reorganization of the Cabinet.

The removal of Secretary STANTON from the position which he had for so long unworthily held was a step on the part of the Executive which was not wholly unexpected, yet an exercise of firmness that gave rise to surprise in some quarters. The removal of General SHERIDAN of later date was an action which caused more surprise, and although frequently intimated, was less definitely expected than that of the Secretary of War, though none the less gladly hailed. STANTON'S removal soon ceased to be a cause of wonderment and comment, and even that of SHERIDAN is likely to be eclipsed by other removals, and events which are now foreshadowed as a part of the Presidential policy.

The *National Intelligencer*, the generally accepted and recognized indicator of the coming events of President JOHNSON'S policy, takes a strong position in favor of a complete re-organization of the Cabinet, contending that as it is at present constituted it is devoid of that unity of sentiment and harmony of action essential to a vigorous and successful administration. Whether or not this is an exposition of the President's sentiments, and a foreshadowing of his intended course, time will show. Events must speedily develop themselves, and we prefer awaiting their development in this particular instance to puzzling our brain with the interpretation of vague foreshadowings. However, it has at last become evident that Mr. JOHNSON has determined to make an issue fair and distinct with the Radical party on the question of negro supremacy in the Southern States.—To carry out this determination and adhere to this line of policy once distinctly traced, it is rumored that the President contemplates changes in the Cabinet; and it is in view of future action and animated with a desire for the maintenance of his policy, that the *National Intelligencer* and other papers which wish the success of the administration and the restoration of constitutional rights and privileges to the Southern whites, favor a complete re-organization of the Cabinet in order to secure that unity of sentiment and harmonious action which is so eminently essential to the success of the administration.

In commenting upon these rumored changes, the New York *Herald* has the following:

* * * * * * * * *

And what next? Can this be the end of the new movement? Will Mr. Johnson be satisfied with a simple change of persons in his Cabinet? If so, he would only stultify himself and place himself in a far worse position than he occupied before.—Congress, upon reassembling in November, would refuse to confirm his suspensions, place Stanton and the rest back again to their old positions, and undoubtedly carry out their long threatened policy of impeachment. No; having gone thus far, President Johnson is bound to take the only step that can effectually block the game of the radicals—to issue his proclamation of universal pardon to every man engaged in the rebellion, and thus restore to every white in the South all his civil rights as a citizen of the United States. He has the full constitutional power for such action. He has already granted a large number of pardons, and if he can pardon one offender he can pardon thousands. The disfranchising clauses of the reconstruction acts of Congress would then become inoperative, as the Executive pardon would obliterate the offence and remove all penalties imposed as a punishment therefor. With all the white men of the South restored to citizenship, and all the negroes enfranchised, the work of reconstruction would be complete, and one or the other would prevail, according to their legitimate relative strength. This would make the issue distinct between the administration and the radicals; on the one side, general amnesty and universal suffrage; on the other, negro supremacy and a national government controlled by a coalition of the Puritan and the nigger.

This additional step must be taken. Mere changes of persons in the Cabinet will not answer. The issue must be made fair and distinct. While the aim of the Radical party is to hush the voice and render powerless the opposition of every white man in the South who does not countenance and will not aid them and their party and those measures which they advocate, it is plain that their game must be blocked and in the reconstruction, re-organization and restoration scheme, let the President but exercise the constitutional power of pardon vested in him in restoring to every white man in the South the civil rights of a citizen, and incorporate into that scheme virtually, as the Radicals claim to have done nominally, equality and civil rights. *At least* in the reconstruction measures should the whites have equal privileges, and in measures so nearly affecting them *at least* be granted a voice. When this is done, the Executive policy will be more distinctly marked and the issue more fairly and equally met.

Removal of General Sickles.

The telegraph informs us of the assignment of Major General CANBY to the command of the Second Military District, consisting of the States of North and South Carolina. No reason for this change is assigned, and we are left in doubt as to the immediate cause of the removal of General SICKLES. However, the reason may be found, no doubt, in the excessive use of the authority which a corrupt and partizan Congress vested in him; and his harsh construction of the Reconstruction Acts, and the differences existing between it and that construction placed upon them by the administration through the Attorney General. His assumption of authority in setting aside time-honored State laws, and substituting a code of his own choosing for the government of the inhabitants; and the removal of officers chosen by the people and placing in their stead men who,

* * * * * * "In a bondman's key,
With 'bated breath and whispering humbleness,"

sought to know his will, and scrupled not to execute and perform his every behest, all go to swell the list of grievances which doubtless caused his removal.

General CANBY is yet to be tried, and we know not what course he will pursue. He will assume command of a section whose people are law-abiding, and who only desire that some consideration be shown them, and that he will respect their time-honored institutions, and aim no rude blows at the State laws and Constitution which wiser men than he formed for their government.

The Growth of Cotton.

The importance of the South and its prosperity previous to the war was not owing to the fact alone that she possessed eminent statesmen—men whose lofty and mighty intellects carved for them renown and covered their section with honor—but was principally due to the fact of the peculiar adaptation of its climate to the growth of cotton, that valuable product, which, it was assumed, gave us such influence and importance, enhancing our prosperity and increasing the wealth of the land. So long as the South continued a cotton-growing section, or at least so long as she was enabled to supply the world with this staple, her prosperity was certain. As we are at present situated, although a desire to promote the growth and culture of cotton exists, and efforts in this respect are not wanting, the more important question of raising grain wherewith to supply our most pressing wants, engages the attention of the people. Then, too, our labor system is not such as to restore public confidence and bring to our section that capital which is wanting to inaugurate on the former grand scale the extensive culture of our cotton lands. Not only is the South affected by this situation of affairs, but the prosperity of the whole country is retarded.

To really restore prosperity to the country, then, the policy of Congress must be so changed that the industry of this section shall be revived by re-establishing public confidence. So long as the Southern people raise nothing but the means of subsistence, they can be of no practical account in the political economy of the country. A great clamor is made by the Radical Protectionists about diversity of occupation as being the means of improving the condition of the people; but all their efforts tend to keep capital out of the South, and, by destroying public confidence, retard and prevent the culture of the one staple which is to restore at once their prosperity and that of the whole country. Of this one fact we may rest assured. So long as the South does not produce full cotton crops, which is impossible while the present condition of uncertainty, poverty and labor continues, that harmony of relations between the different sections, the pledge of solid and enduring prosperity, cannot be restored, nor its own status, as a very essential part of the Union, be recovered.

But Congress has steadily done all it could to hinder and retard the growth of cotton; by keeping the South in such a state of unsettlement as to prevent capital from coming to aid in raising it; by imposing a tax of three cents per pound on all of this staple exported, and a special tax on the sales of the producer; and by sending partizan emissaries all over the South to act as drill sergeants in collecting a negro party and perfecting a ruinous organization, when the negro requires nothing so much as to be taught the importance of our critical condition, and the necessity of giving stability to labor and patient, steady industry. Truly, as a leading paper in the North remarks, "the injection of partizan virus into the whole system of labor in this section is to tell a more lamentable story than the country just now apprehends." What a sight does our rich, fertile South present to the world! What a lamentable picture is held up to the view of nations! The laboring classes arrayed in partizan animosity against their employers and the owners of the soil, and preparing to prosecute a strife which must be fraught, if not averted, with almost irreparable injury to the country. If the people of the North could but view this aright, they would hold up their hands in horror, and in their indignation decree that the vile emissaries who are working this mischief are deserving of a fate which would serve as an example in the future, and which the whole world would pronounce but just and right.

If the South has nothing to sell, neither cotton or sugar, it will of course have nothing to buy with. The trade between the West and South by the great river, is therefore at an end; the spinners of the East will find their work slacken and their machinery gathering the rust of idleness; importers will lose their trade and business will relax; coastwise navigation and traffic will fall off, and American commerce receive a blow in its most vital parts. Cotton always ruled the market in Europe, and there is nothing which will answer as a substitute if it does not go. In time, Europe will pass out of our reach in securing cotton supplies and making cotton prices for itself.

Plainly, then, the prosperity of the whole country demands that the growth of cotton be speedily re-established, and those sectional relations which will bring about order and harmony once more, again restored. To do this the country demands that reconstruction no longer be made a football for party purposes, that partizan politics have an end, and that the political status of the ten Southern States be affirmed in such terms as will no longer prohibit capital from seeking investment in their territory, but by the re-establishment of confidence bring back that prosperity which we so much desire and the whole country requires.

Taxation.

We find in the *World* the following tables extracted from a pamphlet recently put forth by a Mr. Atkinson, which are of interest in considering the national burthens.—The first shows how large an amount of revenue was derived in 1866 from fourteen different articles of internal revenue, viz:

Cigars and cheroots	$ 3,476,287
Snuff	698,174
Tobacco, manufactured	12,339,922
Distilled spirits	29,198 578
Fermented liquors	5,115.140
Sugar, raw	567,534
Sugar, refined	2,337,405
Gross receipts	11,267,139
Sales—auction, brokers, and gold	4,092,283
Licenses	18,038,098
Legacies and successions	1,170,979
Banks and insurance companies	12,109,420
Stamps	15,011,573
Income, assessed upon an aggregate of $872,871,489	61,071,932
Total	$176,432,502

The estimates of customs from foreign imports given in the following are only approximate; but they have the sanction of Mr. Wells, special commissioner of the revenue:

Spirits and wines, including malt liquors	$ 7,000,000
Coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa, chicory, etc.	18,000,000
Spices, all enumerated	2,000,000
Sugar, molasses, and syrup	32,000,000
Rice	1,849,846
Tobacco and manufactures of	5,000,000
Silk, manufactures of	16,150,160
Total	$82,000 000

"If," says the *World*, "we add together the results of these two tables, and allow $25,000,000 for the premium on gold and the proceeds of sales of public lands, we find a total of $283,430,502 thus levied without burdening manufactures, and with a system of free trade almost as complete as that of England. Leaving out $34,000,000 for soldiers' bounties, included in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1867-'8, the expenditures for that year will, we believe, be $286,247,641, or less than three more than was levied by the imposts included on the brief lists we have quoted."

The Cotton Crop.

The *Daily Bulletin*, a commercial paper printed in New York, in a review of the cotton crop for 1866, as compared with the present growing crop, concludes that the prospects of this year are less favorable than at this time last year. This conclusion may or may not prove true; but one thing we know, and that is, greater efforts have been made, at least in the Carolinas, for a larger cotton crop this year than there was made in 1866. Yet, the crop this year may be less on account of the very heavy rains, and in many cases the difficulty of procuring proper labor. Generally the cotton has been much injured by the excessive rains in June and July, and we fear the continued wet weather in August will be far from having a beneficial effect.

The Johnson-Grant Correspondence.

We publish in this issue the recent correspondence of President JOHNSON and General GRANT, relative to the removal of General SHERIDAN from the command of the Fifth Military District. It will be seen that General GRANT warmly opposed this removal, and urged that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the people that General SHERIDAN should not be removed," and remarks that "this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land," and begs "that their voice may be heard."

To all the arguments submitted by General GRANT in reference to this matter, the President replies in a clear, forcible and statesman-like manner. The Executive is placed in his position for a just and faithful execution of the laws, and has for his guide the combined and expressed will of the people, the Constitution, upon which the government rests. Why, then, should the people be consulted when any cause of action shall arise? Why should the Executive consult them in every particular, when he has for his general guide their written will, the Constitution itself?

President JOHNSON has seen that General SHERIDAN is not a proper person for the position in which he was placed, and has, therefore, removed him to another command. But, after all, we are unable to see how the South will derive any material benefit from this removal, but, on the contrary, greatly fear that it may work her injury. The President has shown indecision and timidity in not removing SHERIDAN before. It should have been done months ago. The assignment of THOMAS or HANCOCK to the Fifth Military District does not render inoperative, or affect in the least the orders already in force in that department, however tyrannical and oppressive they may be, although some of the radical papers seem to think that no man except General SHERIDAN can execute the Reconstruction Acts in that District. This but serves to show how rapidly we are drifting towards military despotism, when principles are thus merged into men.

One evil at least is averted by the removal of SHERIDAN. Although the orders which he has issued will remain in force, the people whom he governed are free from the apprehension of future orders even more oppressive and tyrannical, which his ever-changing humor and the slightest whim might have induced him to put forth while he held such unlimited power, and no more of his unjust and injudicious removals from office are to be feared. It is natural that these people should rejoice at the removal of one who has used his authority to oppress them and break down their institutions, rather than endeavored to contribute to their happiness, and execute his duties in a spirit of justice and right.

Sea Island Cotton in the Sandwich Islands.

A dispatch dated San Francisco, August 21st, says that eleven thousand pounds of Sea Island cotton has been received from Honolulu. The cultivation of the same has been very profitable, and is rapidly extending.

Common Sense.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Aug. 20, 1867.

Messrs. Editors Journal, Wilmington, N. C.:

I seldom see anything published in your paper from Richmond county, and have concluded, if you think my letters worthy a place in your columns, to occasionally furnish you and your numerous readers with the local and political news.

Though we are somewhat remote from places of the greatest political agitation and excitement, you may be well assured that the people in this section are not idle, especially the Radical portion of them. They avail themselves on all opportune, and I may say inopportune, occasions to assert their *prerogatives* and *political proclivities*, and threaten all with *defeat, shame, ruin* and *annihilation*, if it were in their power, who dare oppose them. While the Conservative element is scarcely agitated at all, and while the Conservative people say very little about the situation, the Radicals are moving in their camp as though they expected an attack from every direction. They need not give themselves so much uneasiness, for the Conservatives, seeing the clouds and mists clearing away, that hitherto have cast a shadow upon their hopes, and that the Radical party will soon defeat themselves, say not a word and are as quiet as lambs, however disagreeable their abuses, or however improbable or inconsistent their plans. The Conservatives in this section are engaged in their secular pursuits, believing they can best subserve the interest of the country and promote the peace and prosperity of its people by raising supplies for the needy, than by engaging in *vain blabbings* and *unprofitable harrangues*. But the Radicals are dilligent and untiring. They know it takes extraordinary efforts to sustain so bad a cause. Like the blind adder which, in maddened rage, with fiery tongue leaping from his mouth, strikes at every object with which he comes in contact, and spews his venom along his path—they rail on every one who would offer a reason for his neutrality and difference of opinion, and if a man does not willingly affiliate with them, and commit himself to their plans, it is considered an evidence of disloyalty. I belong to no party, and, therefore, can take an unbiased and unprejudicial view of these facts. I am friendly to all who are friendly to me, whatever their rank and social position. I have no enmity or malice against any one. I have sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and expect to keep that oath sacred and inviolable, and believe it is the duty of all good citizens to endeavor to promote the interest of the whole country, and assist, if necessary, in the administration and execution of its laws. I am no advocate for the negro, and am opposed to such measures as the Radical party adopt for such wicked and diabolical designs. I have sympathy for the negro, and am as good a friend as they have, if they knew me, and if I should have some friends among them, and the white people, who have not hurried into the stream of blind fanaticism because I have pursued a conciliatory course, its nobody's business but mine. I can say truthfully that I have heard no abuse, venom or spleen from the conservative class of our people. They are not disposed to write the virtues of their neighbors on sand, and engrave their faults upon stone. I have seen no evidence of disloyalty from any one, nor any attempt to encourage outbreaks, or prevent the administration of justice. The "Unquestionables" say they have been slandered by being considered the "rag tag" and "bob tail" of the country, and seem to be mad, for no other reason, it seems to me, than because they believe the peaceable portion of the people have really got more sense than they have. I have heard of no such names being applied to them. So far as their being composed of the unlearned, the unpolished, the foolish and ignoble, the "trash" of the land, if anybody says it they say it themselves, and this is a concession of its truthfulness.

I have no doubt there are good men among them, as also among those who encouraged the late war; men who were consistent Union men, through all the bitter struggle, and were so from principle, because they believed it to be the true policy; who did not endorse the doctrine of secession, nor approve the Confederate cause, and who would now do everything in their power for the perpetuity of the Union, and the peace, prosperity and protection of all its people; such men—whether on the one side or the other, for there were men who engaged in the war, and thought and acted differently, who are equally desirous to accomplish the same ends—are honest, and none should withhold from them their hearty co-operation. But, it is to be feared, there are designing men among them, men whose motives, to say the best of them, are to promote their own aggrandizement, and secure their own elevation; men who care nothing for the good of the country nor the happiness of its inhabitants; who would rise upon the shoulders of the good and the just, and see them sunk into oblivion; men who would tear away the last vestige of property from the man who has labored for years to secure it; inflict a private wrong upon an inoffensive man, and strain their consciences in swallowing a monstrous oath; men who, when our brave Confederate boys (now forgotten) drove the enemy, and held the field in triumph, though hundreds of their companions had fallen in the deadly assault, *waived the cap* and shouted "Hurra, noble fellows," now disclaim any sympathy in the rebellion, and denounce secession as a "damnable heresy." If there is one individual in this world for whom I have an unspeakable contempt, it is for such men as this. And such men expect to become the rulers of this country.

And now, when a reaction of sentiment is apparent, after having embraced the negro as a tool to accomplish their unholy purposes, and fondled and coaxed them into the belief that they are their equals, if not the supervisors of the white man, until they have asserted their intention to seek and hold a reasonable portion of all the offices, the radicals turn away from them in disgust, saying it is still "a white man's government," that negroes are fools, and that they will have nothing to do with them, but still asserting that negroes will be compelled to vote for them. I believe it is, or ought to be, a white man's government, but would have thought radicals would be the last men to say so. The negroes might say so with more properity.—Where are the radicals now? Just where they ought to be, deserted by the negro and white man too. Their next attempt will be to *crawl* back with the conservatives, who, acquainted with their record, will reject them as unworthy of confidence. Considering their ignorance, the colored people have acted sensibly. They have not been boisterous and exceeding jubilant over their freedom. Their behavior, so far, is very commendable, they have made less noise and fuss about their rights and privileges than the radicals themselves. During the war they were almost as ardent enemies of the North as their masters were; they had no theory to sustain, and no special care as to what questions were involved in the contest. They sympathized with the people around them, and are still likely to stand by the Southern people in all public questions. It seems to be, from a knowledge and appreciation of these facts, that the men who are seeking to use the negro vote, for partizan purposes, find it necessary to delude the poor fellows, with promises of confiscation and division of the lands among them.

So far as I can learn, the negroes neither expect nor desire confiscation. They are content with the price of their labor. Knowing they are uneducated, they have confided in, and invariably looked to, the white man to instruct them. After listening to their pretended friends, with a confidence unshaken until now, they have found themselves duped and deceived, because they presume to be equal with them. This being the case, determined themselves to be free from the intrusions of the white man, they have also determined to vote for their own color.

Sensible of defeat, and cursed in their own feelings in an attempt to deny to the negro what they have voluntarily given him, they say they are done with legislative halls, Senate and House of Representatives, if they are to be disgraced by the presence of negroes.

It is certain that the design of the Radical party, from the beginning, was to deceive the negro, but being possessed of a better judgment and more foresight than they supposed, the negroes are no longer ignorant of their design, and with a nobler contempt than has hitherto characterized the race, they reject them: an evidence of their good sense. I do not hesitate to say that the negro is right, according to the teaching of the Northern people, and the action of Congress, in claiming a share of the offices. If he is qualified, and invested with all the rights of a citizen of the United States, why should he not hold office? But that right is denied him now.—What strange inconsistency! Let the colored people mark it, and find out where they stand.

And now, Mr. Editor, my letter is growing lengthy, but I will say, in conclusion, that a reaction of sentiment is inevitable, there are signs of it here. I believe it will be so all over the country. The good people South are ready to extend the hand of friendship to the good people North, and are only waiting until the fanatic storm subsides, to unite with them, and roll on the wheels of government without din or discord. I believe God will defeat the plans of aspirants and corrupt politicians, who now are agitating the country. Their actions will be marked so that they will not go unpunished; truth will stand were falsehood must be detected and crushed. If all who desire the prosperity of the country will invoke the blessing of God, and go forward and do their duty, we need fear nothing. Religion conquers powerful prejudices, dispels ignorance and removes all the obstacles to real happiness. When regard for God characterizes the hearts of our people, it will insensibly work itself into the inmost frame and constitutions of these civil States; it will give a tinge to the character of their governments and the administration of their laws; it will restrain the spirit of our rulers and the madness of the people; it will soften the rigor of despotism and tame the insolence of conquest and throw over the horrors of war a veil of mercy.

OTEMPORA.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

United States vs. Tolar, Powers & Watkins.

MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1867.

At the opening of the Court, an objection was made by Mr. Phillips, Counsel for Defence, to the manner of the arrest of Mr. Leggitt the Saturday previous; which elicited the following explanation from the Judge Advocate: That Mr. Leggitt was arrested by an order from General Sickles, charging him with complicity in the murder of Archy Bebee, issued some time ago; that he would have been arrested some time before, but for the suggestion of Col. Haywood, who thought that probably Mr. Leggitt might be intimidated, &c., and that it would probably be best to wait until he had given in his (Leggitt's) evidence; that the same reasons could not be applied to the other conspirators, as they had been previously arrested; and that the arrest of Mr. Leggitt was not induced by anything he said on his examination, or for the purpose of overawing other witnesses yet to be examined.

An affidavit, sworn to by Capt. Tolar, was here introduced, and a request that Dr. Kirk, Surgeon of the Post of Fayetteville, and Sergeant Kunstler, Co. K., 8th U. S. Infantry, be subpœnaed as witnesses for the defence,—Capt. Tolar having cause to believe that the body of Archy Bebee had been lately disinterred by Dr. Kirk and the bullet taken from his head and transmitted to 1st Lt. Robt. Avery, Judge Advocate of the Court, by Sergeant Kunstler.

The Court ordered the witnesses to be summoned.

Mrs. Lucy J. Davis, sworn: Wife of Dr. James Davis. Live in Fayetteville. When Bebee was killed, witness was over the store of R. P. & J. H. Ellis, standing at a window. Saw Bebee first, when he was out on the pavement; saw him at the time the pistol was fired. The window was raised. The distance from witness to Bebee was about one hundred feet. Bebee was in custody of Sheriff Hardie, and near the southeast corner of the market house, when killed. Witness saw the smoke of the pistol; it was about three feet from Bebee and to the left and rear. At that instant, she saw Capt. Tolar, and he was standing about ten feet back, on the pavement, and in front of the main arch. Have known Capt. Tolar about two years, but only slightly. Could not be mistaken about the man. Did not see who fired the pistol.

Cross-Examined: Had been sitting by the window fifteen minutes—the large window marked on the diagram; heard the noise outside and got up and raised the small window. First saw Miss Massie drive off in a carriage, which attracted witness' attention; it was about five or ten minutes before Bebee was killed. Did not go to the small window until afterwards, some five or ten minutes; heard some one cry out, "stop the nigger, he will get away," and "shoot him." Then witness raised the small window and looked out. Saw Capt. Tolar and one or two others just before and at the time the pistol fired. Capt. Tolar had on a gray shawl, and was standing just in front of the main arch. Maltsby and Sykes were nearest him. Witness' attention was drawn from Capt. Tolar by the smoke of a pistol about three feet from Bebee.

Witness has told one or two persons of this before; also Mr. Fuller, one of the counsel for the defence. Only knew Tolar by sight; never had a personal acquaintance with him.

Re-Direct: Had seen Tolar quite frequently at Mr. Taylor's store, just opposite her husband's office. The smoke of the pistol witness saw was just to the left of Bebee.

George W. Hollingsworth, sworn: Aged seventeen. Live in Fayetteville. Father is named Isaac; his place of business is No. 51 Person St.,—one hundred and twenty-six yards from the market house. Was at his father's store at the time Bebee was killed. Had just returned from hunting about ten minutes before. Did not go to the market house until about ten or fifteen minutes after Bebee was killed. Witness did have a pistol on that day. Did not cry out, "Hurrah for Capt. Tolar."

Cross-examined: Had been hunting with Willie Porter; we met "Monk" at Campbelltown. He told us of an attempt to commit a rape upon Miss Massie by a negro man, but said nothing further about it, except that the negro had been caught.—"Monk" soon afterwards left us. Willie and witness then went home and divided their birds, and witness went to his brother's store, opposite his father's store. Pretty soon his father called him over and forbade him going up to the market house.—Willie Porter kept on up towards the market house. Witness is certain that he was at his father's store the time Bebee was killed and did not go to the market house until some minutes afterwards, and that he did not make the remark that "Captain Tolar killed him."

In answer to a question of the counsel for the defence, the Judge Advocate stated that he expected the witness from Fort Macon this afternoon.

The Court adjourned to meet Tuesday at 11 A. M.

On yesterday, (Tuesday,) however, the witness not having arrived, the Court adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

Ralph B. Lutterloh, sworn: Live in Fayetteville. Has been in Fort Macon for the last three weeks. Was subpœnaed as witness before arrested. Was at the market house, in Fayetteville, the day Bebee was killed; went there with Ed. Powers. Bebee was up stairs when we got there. There was a large crowd there, among them Capt. Tolar, Ed. Powers and Mr. Leggitt. We made no arrangements to kill Bebee; we did not talk of killing him. Saw the ladies come down and go to the carriage; Mr. Bond met them; did not see any other gentlemen go to the carriage. Saw Bebee brought down; did not see John Maltsby, or any one else, jump up on the bench and cry out "watch out, boys," or anything else. When Bebee got out on the pavement he tried to get away from the police; saw excitement in the crowd at that time. Witness was standing on the pavement in front of the large eastern arch; saw "Monk" trying to get to Bebee. Bebee was just opposite the South edge of the southern arch when he was shot. Heard the pistol-shot; did not see the smoke or flash; don't know who fired the pistol; thinks Leggitt and Powers were near him at the time; can't say as to Tolar. As soon as the pistol fired, witness looked around to his left and rear and saw Sam Phillips have a pistol in his right hand, and down by his right side; it was a large pistol.

Cross-Examination:—Not related to Miss Massie. Heard of the attempt upon her that morning. Heard nothing of going to lynch Bebee. Swears solemnly he knew of no combination to kill Bebee. Saw Leggitt, Tolar, Nixon and Sam Hall at market house. Saw Miss Massie come down; saw her weeping. Some one said, "see how she is bruised." Crowd increased to 150 or 200 persons; followed Bebee out on the pavement; saw signs of excitement; heard police say "keep back;" saw Bebee trying to get away. Heard pistol fire to left and rear. No one passed a pistol to witness. Soon after the shooting, some two or three minutes, some boys said that Capt. Tolar shot him. Have never heard Tolar say that he did not have a pistol that day. Did not see "Monk" have a pistol; saw Nixon catch hold of him.

To the Court's Questions:—Witness thinks he was facing southeast, towards Davis' store; can't tell Hardie's position when the pistol fired, but saw him soon afterwards rubbing his neck.

Edward P. Powers, sworn: Is a merchant in Fayetteville, business place on Hay street, about half mile from market house, next door to Ralph Lutterloh; went with Ralph Lutterloh to market house the day Bebee was killed, at about 3½ in the afternoon. Met Tolar there, and, as he had been absent in Bladen county some eight or ten days, witness went up and spoke to him and talked with him a while. There were fifty or sixty persons under the market house when we got there.

Bebee was up stairs. Witness saw Leggitt there; Tolar, Leggitt, Lutterloh and witness were standing together; they talked about the attempt on Miss Massie, as did several others present. Witness heard some one behind him say that Bebee deserved death, but he (witness) and others replied, not while he was in the hands of the law. No one whispered to witness and he whispered to no one. Saw the ladies come down and go to the carriage, Bond was with them. Saw Mr. Taylor, Mitchell, Tom Powers, an uncle of the young lady, go up and speak to them; did not see Capt. Tolar go up. Am no relation to Tom Powers or Miss Massie.

Saw Bebee brought down. John W. Maltsby was, also, with us, when he was brought down; heard Maltsby say "he had come to get bail for Bebee, but if he, Bebee, was guilty, he, Maltsby, would drop it." Knows Maltsby well; did not see him jump up on a bench and cry out anything.

As Bebee went out on the pavement Capt. Tolar, Lutterloh, Leggitt and witness went out with him.

Sam Phillips was near by. Saw Bebee struggle and fall on the pavement. Wemiss and Faircloth were on either side of him, and Hardie was to his rear and had hold of him. Saw the pistol fire; it was to the left front of witness. At that time witness was standing on the pavement, immediately in front of the main arch. Capt. Tolar was standing as close to his side as two persons could stand. Witness swears positively that Capt. Tolar did not fire the pistol. Can't swear positively who did. Sam Phillips was standing about the spot the pistol fired, and as soon as it fired, witness saw him with a pistol in his hand, which he

asked witness to examine and see if it was loaded. Witness said "all right," but did not examine it. There were two or three other pistols drawn in the crowd. Witness was frightened, as he thought that Sheriff Hardie had been killed. Saw Tolar have on a pistol, but did not see him have it out; it was in his belt. When witness said "all right" to Phillips, he (witness) turned around to look at the pistol, but Phillips put it behind him under his coat, It was a large pistol. Soon after, witness heard Phillips offer to show it to some one else. Saw Tolar after the pistol fired; he stood about the market house a little while and then witness lost sight of him. Witness then went up town. Had been summoned as a witness in this case, and when witness arrived in Wilmington, on his way up here, he was told that he was going to be arrested, and he came up to Raleigh and reported to Gen. Avery, and was turned over to the officer of the day.

Cross-examined: Made no agreement with others to attend Bebee's trial; heard of the attempt on Miss Massie, Sunday evening, maybe before. Know of no combination to kill Bebee, and did not expect it. Witness father told him not to go as the blacks might attempt to rescue Bebee; not to get into any fuss. Has not seen Tolar in eight or ten days before; he had been absent. Tolar frequently stopped at witness' store. Never has had Tolar's pistol in his hand, thinks it was a large pistol; has a navy pistol at home, it is about the size of the one exhibited.

Heard Maltsby say, he had come to stand Bebee's bail; if Bebee was innocent, he (Maltsby) was Bebee's friend, but if guilty he would have nothing to do with him.

Heard him ask Bond if Archy was guilty. Witness and Maltsby were then near Becky Ben's stall; saw Bond and others at the carriage with the ladies; Tom Powers talked with them. Don't think Tolar went to the carriage. Tom Powers was weeping and seemed completely overcome. Did not see Sykes or Oliphant there. Did not hear anybody say, "rally boys," but heard some one say, "here comes the rascal." "Monk" had a knife and said "if they would let him, he would like to fix him." Saw Tom Powers grasp Bebee under the arm; heard Sheriff Hardie say "go away Tom, the prisoner is mine." "Monk" had an ordinary knife, and was not pushing up when he talked about "fixing him." The negroes outside seemed much excited.—Heard somebody say "fix him," or "kill him," while on the pavement; heard some one say, "there, he is trying to get away." Saw the pistol fired; saw the muzzle of it when it went off. Tolar was close to witness when the pistol fired; the person who fired it was to the left and front of witness. Saw three or four pistols there.

Witness admits that he told nothing of Philips' pistol to the Coroner's Jury; is not positive he told Mr. Fuller about Philips before yesterday. Saw John Armstrong before the pistol fired, about sixteen feet from Tolar; after the pistol fired he was near the same place. Witness went to the market house after Tolar was arrested and stood in the same place and thought over the occurrence, position, &c., to refresh his memory.

To the Questions of the Court:—Am a Mason; Capt. Tolar is a Mason.

Re-Direct:—Nothing was asked witness at the inquest about Philips.

Court adjourned to Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22.

Henderson Locking, sworn: Live in Fayetteville. Was at the market house when Bebee was killed; saw Bebee brought down stairs. Heard Tom Powers demand the prisoner. Saw "Monk" with a knife.—Bebee was upon the pavement when shot; saw smoke and heard report, but did not see who shot. The smoke arose about four or five feet from Bebee and near the edge of the pavement. Saw Sam Phillips have a pistol immediately after the firing; saw no other pistol that day. It was a repeater, about ten or twelve inches long. Did not see Capt. Tolar then or afterwards, that day. Know of no agreement to kill Bebee.

Cross Examined: Rose early that morning. Heard of the attempt on Miss Massie that morning. Jordan Branch told me about it; others also told me. Did not hear that an attempt would be made to kill Bebee that day. Had no reason to expect it. The carriage was about twenty or thirty feet from the east end of the market house. If Tolar or Powers went to the carriage, witness did not see them. Saw no signs of violence on Miss Massie; saw her crying. As Bebee came down, witness heard no cries of "there he comes," or "there he is," or "there is the damned rascal," or "rally boys." Saw Powers grab at Bebee and demand him, but saw no knife in his hand. Heard Sheriff say "stand back, gentlemen." Did not see Sheriff grab Tom Powers' wrist. Powers was in the midst of the crowd when he made his demand.

"Monk's" knife was small; did not see the knife strike Bebee. The crowd pressed on Bebee, from the time Powers demanded him until he was shot. Heard no cries or blows by clubs.

Witness thinks the day was tolerably still. Was not looking particularly at Bebee when the shot was fired. Saw Sam Phillips with a pistol just after; did not see any smoke come from it; did not see him take a cap off or rub it. Thought then that Phillips did the shooting; told his wife so. Told James Atkinson about it two or three weeks ago, since he heard that Sam Phidips had turned State's evidence.

Was summoned Monday. Is not a Mason. No particular acquaintance of Tolar's; brother-in-law of Atkinson's.

After shooting, left immediately. Heard no one say Tolar did it.

Sebastian Arey, sworn: Was present at the market house when Bebee was killed, saw a large crowd there. When Bebee came down saw an attempt made by the crowd to take him away from the Sheriff. Saw the crowd rush towards Bebee and heard Sheriff say "stand back, gentlemen." Saw a hand with a knife in it; can't say whose it was. When out on the sidewalk, Bebee tried to get away; saw him struggle and fall. Hardie was at his back. Saw Phillips have a pistol about that time.

The crowd pushed, and some cried "shoot him," "kill him." The pistol Phillips had seemed to be pointing towards witness.—Witness jumped and just then heard a pistol fire; saw smoke; can't say who fired the pistol. Pistol was five feet from Bebee's head. Bebee fell with his head West and feet East, one foot off the pavement. Witness talked about it there, and was told he had better not say anything about it. Did not see Tolar that day.

Cross-Examined: Went there before Bebee was brought from the guard-house, saw the ladies come down; saw Hollingsworth there, with a belt and pistol on. Told about this to Ichabod Davis, three or four weeks ago. Told no one else, except Mr. Fuller. Did not hear knife fall on the pavement; heard "kill him," "kill him." Saw the pistol in Sam Phillips' hand; it had a square barrel; saw it presented in direction of Bebee, but not *at* Bebee; it was cocked. Thinks the day was cloudy, still and pleasant. Did not see Captain Tolar that day; saw no weapons except as above.

Questions by Court: Did not observe the coat of Phillips; can't tell the color or whether he had on an overcoat; nor color of pantaloons, or whether he had on gloves.

Court adjourned to Friday, 10 A. M.

The evidence above is unavoidably much condensed. The testimony given in on yesterday (Friday), being of an important character, will be reported more at length. —REP.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, 1867.

John W. Mullins, sworn:—Has lived in Fayetteville all his life. Was at the market house the day Bebee was killed. He was brought down stairs about a half an hour after witness got there. Went to hear the trial but was not allowed. There was nothing particular in the crowd before Bebee came down that attracted my attention.—Saw Tolar, Powers, Leggitt, Maltsby, "Monk" and E. P. Powers before Bebee came down; did not see any whispering tween them. We were all disappointed at not being allowed to hear the trial, and many so expressed themselves. Saw Miss Massie and mother go to the carriage with Mr. Bond; saw Mr. Taylor, Cashwell, Mitchell and John Maltsby go to the carriage; did not see Tolar or Tom Powers go to it. About the time the carriage drove off, Bebee came down stairs. Witness was standing on a bench, near Becky Ben's stall, when Bebee came down. Thinks Tom Powers was on the bench with him. John Maltsby was not on the bench; up to that time nothing occurred in the crowd. Just as Bebee was going out of the main eastern arch, witness heard some one say, "I demand the prisoner," and heard Hardie tell the police to use their clubs, and heard several blows. Witness followed out and saw "Monk" with a knife cutting at the prisoner. Somebody kept "Monk" off.—About that time witness turned to go off; just then Bebee made a struggle to escape and fell down; when he rose up Wemiss was on his right, Faircloth on his left and Hardie behind him with his hand a-hold of his coat; almost at that moment a pistol fired and Bebee fell. Sam Phillips was standing to the left and rear of Bebee with a pistol in his hand, just a moment before the pistol fired. Witness saw Phillips draw the pistol and point it out through the crowd and, about where that pistol was held, witness saw the flash and the smoke. Saw Phillips recover his pistol. Tolar at that time was near the main arch. Phillips' was the only pistol witness saw that day.

Cross-Examined: Has been posting books for Clarke and Burns during the last year in Fayetteville. Witness has no particular place of residence, or particular place of sleeping; has slept under the market house; has slept in an omnibus; at Mr. Monagle's store sometimes with Mr. Hearne; has frequently slept in Dr. McDuffie's office. First told, three or four weeks ago, about this affair to James Dodd and James Kendricks, one Sunday, in the market house. Told Mr. Fuller about it after witness came up here.

Witness intends to teach school this fall. Has had no money or other thing of value for coming up here in this case, and no promise of anything. Has no particular interest in this trial. Has no dislike for Sam Phillips or any particular friendship for Tolar.

While witness was standing on the bench, under the market house, Tom Powers stood on the bench with him. Saw Sam Phillips there while Bebee was up stairs. Tolar and witness had on shawls; can't say whether Phillips did or not. The weather was very cool. Witness can't say he saw Tolar, Leggitt, Powers and Lutterloh together talking.

Witness did not see any weapon about Capt. Tolar that day. Saw Bond come from the carriage and go up stairs again, and thought he went back again to the carriage. About a hundred and fifty people were in and around the market house.—Witness dropped his blanket about the time Bebee went out of the arch, and jumped down off of the bench to pick it up; then followed the crowd behind Bebee.

After witness turned to leave the crowd, he saw Tolar, Leggitt, Powers and Lutterloh together on the pavement, in front of the main eastern arch. Witness heard no cries of "kill him," or "shoot him," but heard a shuffling of feet, and turned around and saw Bebee struggling; heard a blow and heard something like a knife fall on the pavement. The pavement is about seven or eight feet wide. As witness turned around, he saw Capt. Tolar and the others with him. Just as Bebee rose up, witness saw Sam. Phillips draw a pistol and present it; did not see him cock it; saw the smoke rise about the spot where he held the pistol; the pistol was pointing towards Bebee. Witness was seven or eight feet from Phillips. Phillips was four or five feet from Bebee. The pistol did not have a round barrel. Witness thinks it was a Remington pistol, because they are larger than a Colt's but has seen a Colt's Navy larger than a Remington. Can't say who was nearest man to Phillips; there were several nearer than witness. Saw Phillips draw back the pistol. Did not see Tolar afterwards, but once, and then saw him standing against the arch.

Witness knew about the Corner's inquest, but did not think it was his duty to volunteer his information; did not volunteer his information to *this* Court. Has not received pay from any one for coming here. Swears, before God, he has told the whole truth about the matter. Did not see John Armstrong there that day. Saw Simmons after the shooting. Bebee, at the time when shot, was opposite the S. E. corner of the market house. The pistol must have been two or three feet from his head. Witness' attention was drawn to Sam Phillips by his having a pistol; as he drew it back he said, "if the negro is dead, I did not kill him;" did not see him put it up.

Re-Direct: Witness would not undertake to give the position of Tolar, Lutterloh and Leggitt, while on the pavement. Witness has no doubt about seeing Samuel A. Phillips with the pistol, as he has above described. Has been in better circumstances than he is now; does any honest work that he can get, and pinches himself when he is out of work.

Questions by the Court:—Am not a Mason. Did not hear anybody cry out in the crowd that anybody shot Bebee.

[The Court then took a short recess.]

James W. Atkinson, sworn: Live in Fayetteville. Went to market house about 2½ o'clock the day that Bebee was killed. Got there before Bebee was brought from the guard house. Wemiss, Faircloth and McGuire brought him; they came in the Eastern arch, and went up stairs. Witness went down to Clarke's store and returned again in a few minutes. After he got back, it was about half an hour before Bebee was brought down. The crowd contained about a hundred persons. When Miss Massie and mother came down stairs, witness was under the market house, about seven feet from the main arch; saw them go to the carriage, accompanied by Mr. Bond. Saw Tom Powers and Cashwell go to the carriage. Saw Capt. Tolar only once that day, and that was before witness went to Clarke's store.

Bebee was brought down about ten minutes after the ladies. The crowd was about one hundred and fifty or two hundred at that time. Saw Bebee come down with Hardie and others. Heard no cries of "rally boys," or the like. Saw John Maltsby half an hour before; saw Tom Powers in the market house. Heard Maltsby and James R. Jones talking. Maltsby told Jones that "he came there to bail Archy, if he was not guilty, but, if he was, let him go." Heard no cries before Bebee came down. Noticed Miss Massie's neck scratched. When Bebee got to the edge of the Eastern arch, about four feet from witness, Tom Powers demanded him, saying, "give him up to me;" heard Hardie say "go away;" heard Wemiss say "Monk, go away;" saw police use their clubs.—Witness moved out with the crowd and stood on the side-walk, opposite the Southern corner of the main Eastern arch, and about three feet from the market house wall, about five feet from Bebee. Witness saw "Monk" cutting at Bebee with a knife. Saw Bebee stoop or fall down. Just as Bebee rose up he was shot; at that time he was about the Southern edge of the small Eastern arch.

Witness was to the rear of Bebee then, and about four feet from him; had moved his position. Hardie and Wemiss were with Bebee. At that time the pistol was fired to witness' left and front. Samuel A. Phillips presented the pistol, *fired it,* drew it back, held it up a moment and returned it to his breast. Witness saw the pistol fire; saw the smoke and swears there can be no doubt about Sam Phillips shooting it; that his conscience is clear on the subject. Witness told this to Mr. Fuller before Phillips had been arrested, after Tolar had been. Heard that Fuller was Counsel for Tolar, and witness' conscience hurt him about keeping this back and he went to Fuller's office, found him in his front room talking with a gentleman; witness asked him to go into the back room, and there he told him all about it, excepting the name of the man. Said it was a man who had been a friend of Mr. Massie's before the war. One who had been an old constable with him.

Cross Examined: Works at McKethan's shops. Had heard of a trial being held by the Coroner's Jury. Told Mr. Fuller about this about the 1st of July; was subpœnaed on the 21st. Was summoned as a witness before Sam. Phillips turned State's evidence. Have never talked with a Rev. Mr. Tucker about swearing in this matter; has never told or said anything about an oath before this Court not being binding; witness thinks it would be binding. Mr. Thomas Lutterloh has loaned witness six dollars, and sent him a draft for twenty-five dollars, since witness has been here.—Witness has said something to Nixon about it. Heard of this outrage upon Miss Massie after two o'clock the day Bebee was killed.

When the carriage was at the market house, witness saw the ladies and Mr. Bond go to it, Tom. Powers and Mr. Cashwell, and no one else. Witness saw scratches and bruises on Miss Massie's neck; thinks others must have seen them. The crowd showed some signs of excitement at that time. Bebee passed within four or five feet of witness when he went out. Bebee was just out from under the main Eastern arch when Powers grasped him. Witness knows nothing of a combination to kill Bebee between Sam. Phillips or anybody else. Very soon after Powers demanded Bebee, witness saw "Monk" after Bebee with a knife; saw him strike with a club; policemen said "keep back."

Bebee was about two feet from the edge of the pavement when he was shot; when the ball struck him he was not standing straight up, but rather stooping to the front. When witness first saw Sam Phillips, he was in the act of firing; he fired and then drew back the pistol and returned it under his coat in his pocket. Witness cannot tell anything about Phillips' clothing; did not hear Paillips use any expression immediately after. There were two or three persons between witness and Phillips when the latter fired; but witness can't tell who any of them were. Has no animosity against Sam Phillips, and no particular friendship for Capt. Tolar. Have never talked with anybody about this, except Mr. Fuller, Counsel for defence. Has never told a Mr. Pepper that witness did not know who shot this pistol.

Witness swears before Almighty God *that Sam. Phillips shot the pistol that killed Bebee,* and that there can be no doubt about it.

Witness told Mr. Fuller from a sense of duty. Was summoned before Phillips was released; has expected to testify as he has done, from the first.

Re-Direct: Witness' subpœna directed him to appear here July 25th. It was after Phillips had left Fayetteville for Raleigh that he received it.

Questions by the Court: Witness heard the report, at the same time he first saw it.—Saw the pistol the instant before it fired. The pointing of the pistol attracted witness' attention; or, rather, he couldn't say which, it was done so quickly; he saw the trigger pulled.

The Court adjourned to meet on Saturday at 10 o clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1867.

The Court met at the usual hour; but, on account of the absence of expected witnesses, adjourned, without taking further testimony, until this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1867.

[We were in error in stating that no witnesses were examined on Saturday. The following proceedings were had:]

James H. Murfover, sworn:—Am editor of the Fayetteville News. Went to market house at three o'clock the day Bebee was killed, to hear his trial. Was not allowed to go up stairs. Arrived there before Bebee was brought from the guard house.—There were about one hundred persons there. There was no particular excitement there while Bebee was up stairs. Saw Tolar and "Monk" there; noticed something peculiar about "Monk's" manner. Also Hall, Ed. Powers, Leggitt and Lutterloh were there—the latter not until Bebee was killed. Hall was talking to witness when Bebee came down, and remained with witness until after Bebee was killed. Witness then went to see Bebee's body, but Hall did not go with him.

Cross Examined: Saw Bebee as he was brought down stairs; saw Faircloth and Hardie with him, but don't recollect the names of any others; saw no violence to Bebee as he came down stairs. When he got down, saw the crowd rushing up. The crowd from the outside rushed up to the arch. Saw a negro woman running about, crying "they will kill that man."

Thinks Miss Massie went up stairs after Bebee. Saw Capt. Tolar, while Bebee was up stairs. Witness has told all he knows about it.

To questions by the Court: Answered that he was attracted by "Monk's" singular appearance on that day, and his manner, which caused witness to inquire who "Monk" was.

Matthew Morgan, (negro) sworn: Was tendered by the defence to the prosecution, who declined to examine him.

Pending a discussion relative to the matter, the Court adjourned to Monday.

[The name of the witness published last Saturday, as Henderson "Locking," should have been Hendeson "Lockeny."—*Rep.*]

The Alleged Frauds in the Treasury.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The Sub-Treasurer here authorizes me to say that Mr. McCulloch, in the course of a few days, will lay before the public a detailed statement concerning the alleged frands in the Currency Printing Bureau, which will put at rest the allegations of Mr. Dunbar and his Globe newspaper. The document is now in course of preparation, and it is of a character which will leave no possible room for complaint as to its lack of specific facts and figures. Dunbar's allegations will be met point by point."

Additional Postal Money-Order Offices.

The following new money-order offices have been established, to commence on Monday, September 9th. The charge for orders for amounts not exceeding $20 is ten cents; for those over $20, and not exceeding $50, twenty-five cents. No single order for more than the latter sum will be issued. Persons desirous of remitting larger amounts, however, can do so by purchasing additional orders:

North Carolina—Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Greensboro', Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury, and Tarboro.

From the National Intelligencer.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the President and Gen'l Grant—Gen'l Grant Objects to Sheridan's Removal—The President Replies.

We publish this morning the correspondence, about which so much curiosity has been expressed, between the President and General Grant, in relation to the removal of General Sheridan, and for the present leave it to speak for itself:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignment to which the order refers.

Truly yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim.*

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

Major General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.

Major General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. ANDREW JOHNSON.

GENERAL GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Cumberland. Also, your note of this date, endorsing these instructions, saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers." I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge—earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people, who have sacrificed hundredsof thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order should not be insisted on. It is unmistakeably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them. The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan. General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on. I beg to refer to a letter marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
General U. S. Army,
and Secretary of War *ad interim.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1867.

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated in my unofficial note of the 17th that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons, affecting the public interests, which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply. You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that it "is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that in the opinion of the nation he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place, General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion, and sterling patriotism; he has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of Gen. Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. These affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law, nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government, or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory, and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress; for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact within his jurisdiction a like obedience from others. It cannot be interpreted by "the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph;" for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them," for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedants of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think he will hesitate for a moment to obey my order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services. General Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able, and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the Department which he will leave is a complicated one, I fell confident that under the guidance and instructions of General Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise, and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle. In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land;" and "beg that their voice may be heard." This is, indeed, a Republic, based, however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires "he shall take care that the law is faithfully executed." Believing that a change of command of the Fifth District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence, and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath, the Executive is solemnly bound, to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. Although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequence to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the Republic, for the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizen protection of life, limb, or property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism be fixed upon the people, in violation of their combined and expressed will. In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary," or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance, I did not consider General Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he faithfully executes the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War *ad interim.*

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Order from General Grant with Regard to the Change of Commanders in the Second Military District—Revenue Receipts—General Grant has an Interview with the President and Backs Down from the Position he Assumed in Relation to the Removal of District Commanders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—P. M.

The following was issued by General Grant today in connection with the Executive order relative to the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles:

In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Brevet Major General Canby will, on the receipt of this order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, to relieve Major General Sickles of the command of the Second Military District.

Major General Sickles, on being relieved, will repair to New York city and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

By Command of General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't Adjutant General.

The order regarding the 5th District had not been promulgated up to three o'clock to-day.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day reached five hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars.

General Grant had a prolonged interview with the President this morning.

During the interview to-day between the President and General Grant, matters were adjusted, and General Grant's letter of yesterday was withdrawn. Subsequently the order relieving General Sickles was promulgated, and there are assurances that that affecting the 5th District will be promulgated to-morrow.

Views of Gen. Hampton on the Situation.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 28—P. M.

General Wade Hamplon having been solicited by a number of prominent citizens for his views as to the duty of the people of South Carolina, in reference to re-organization under the military bill, replies in a very long letter, arguing against the injustice and unconstitutionality of the proposed measures. Although anxious for restoration, he prefers military rule to the proffered terms, and instances how reconstruction works in Tennessee. He also refers to the rejection of the Kentucky representatives, and says if the people accept the situation they have no guarantee that the State will be re-admitted, unless Radicals are elected, who will not represent the views of their constituents. He denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in the States, and counsels justice to the blacks and is in favor of impartial suffrage. He advises the people to register and vote against the Convention.

Markets.

NEW YORK, August 29—Noon.

Stocks dull. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold 141¼. Sterling Exchange 109¼@110½. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 113¼. Virginia Sixes, new issue, 50. Tennessee Sixes, new issue 65½.

Flour 15@20 cents lower. Wheat dull. Corn one-half cent better. Rye quiet. Oats steady.—Pork lower at $23. Lard and Whiskey quiet. Cotton dull at 27 cents. Spirits Turpentine 58½ cents. Rosin firm and in good demand—common $3 87½ @$4.

STATE NEWS.

JUDGE LITTLE—CONFIRMATION OF HIS NOMINATION.—Gen. Sickles, on Wednesday, communicated to Gov. Worth, by telegraph, the following Order, confirming the nomination, by the Council of State, of Alex. Little, Esq., of Wadesboro', as a Judge of the Superior Courts of the State, *vice* Hon. A. S. Merrimon resigned:

HEADQ'RS 2ND. MIL. DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, Aug. 21, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 131.

The resignation of A. S. Merrimon, Judge of Superior Courts of Law and Equity in North Carolina, is hereby accepted.

Upon the recommendation of the Governor and Council of North Carolina, Alexander Little is hereby appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in North Carolina, *vice* Merrimon, resigned.

The officer herein appointed will, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed in the Act of Congress, passed July 2, 1862,—a copy of which will be forwarded to these Headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. & A. A. A. G.

SERIOUS FRESHET.—Advices from Weldon, N. C., state that there is an unprecedented rise in the Roanoke river, resulting from the late heavy rains. The water had risen over twenty feet, and had entirely submerged the lower grounds, and in some instances destroyed whole crops of the most promising corn.—Goldsboro' *News.*

REVIVAL.—The nightly religious exercises at the M. E. Church, Rev. H. T. Hudson, pastor, are growing more and more interesting. Last night ten or twelve inquirers were at the altar and deep feeling pervaded the congregation. The services will be continued to-night.

Raleigh *Progress.*

LINCOLN SUPERIOR COURT.—This court was held last week by Judge Gilliam. With the exception of the trial of several rather insignificant fighting and stealing cases, nothing of importance was done. The case of Bill Owens, for murdering Benj. Withers, was removed to Gaston county and will be tried this week.

For the first time in our life we saw negroes on the juries. Two were drawn on the Grand Jury and two on the Traverse Jury.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

GRASS GROWING CONVENTION.—This Convention met at Teat's Bridge, Edgecombe county, on last Saturday week. E. D. McNair, Esq., acted as President, and Capt. Wm. Biggs, of the *Southerner,* as Secretary. D. Barlow, Sr., Esq., was elected President, and F. D. Battle, Esq., Vice President; and Jas. L. Battle, Esq., Secretary for the ensuing year.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	33 @ 35	LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 00 @10 00	From store	1 80 @ 2 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.....	10 00 @15 00	MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, Cuba.....	45 @ 50
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		Sugar house.	45 @ 47½
2nd hand..	3 00 @ 3 50	Syrup.....	60 @ 1 00
New.....	4 00 @ 4 25	NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs	
CANDLES, ℔ lb., Tallow.....	18 @ 20	Virgin.....	0 00 @ 3 30
Adamantine.	20 @ 23	Yellow dip.	0 00 @ 3 30
Sperm.....	50 @ 55	Hard.....	0 00 @ 1 65
COFFEE, ℔ lb., Java.....	38 @ 40	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 20
Laguayra...	28 @ 30	Tar, in ordr	2 25 @ 2 50
Rio.....	22 @ 24	Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
St. Domingo.	21 @ 23	Rosin, pale	5 00 @ 6 00
COTTON, ℔ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	21 @ 23	do No. 1..	3 75 @ 5 00
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 24	do No. 2..	3 12½@ 3 25
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ℔ yd	00 @ 28	do No. 3..	0 00 @ 3 00
Dundee.....	20 @ 00	Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal.....	52@ 52½
Rope, ℔ lb...	11 @ 12	NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut.....	6 75 @ 7 00
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel..	1 50 @ 1 55	OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm.....	0 00 @ 3 00
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yard....	16 @ 17½	Linseed...	1 75 @ 1 90
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	1 90 @ 2 00	Machinery.	2 00 @ 2 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.....	70 @ 80	Kerosene...	50 @ 55
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mackerel,		PEA NUTS,	0 00 @ 0 00
No. 1..	20 00 @21 00	POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 00 @ 0 00
No. 2..	19 00 @20 00	Irish, ℔ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
No. 3..	15 00 @16 00	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon. Hams.....	20 @ 21
Mullets...	6 00 @ 8 00	Middlings...	16 @ 17
Herring,		Shoulders...	15 @ 16
East.....	5 00 @ 7 00	Hog round..	16 @ 17
N.C.roe,	10 50 @12 00	Western Bacon Hams.....	19 @ 22
do cut,	7 50 @ 8 00	Middlings...	16 @ 17
do gross,	6 50 @ 7 00	Shoulders...	15 @ 15½
Dry Cod, ℔ lb.	9 @ 10	Lard, N. C..	17 @ 18
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern Family...	12 50 @16 00	do North'rn	13 @ 16
Superline.	9 00 @10 00	Butter, N. C.	20 @ 30
Fine.....	8 50 @ 9 00	do North'rn	30 @ 35
GLUE, ℔ lb..	20 @ 25	Cheese...	17 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS.	35 @ 45	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	26 50 @27 00
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton.	00 00 @ 90 00	Thin "	00 00 @25 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ ton.....	18 00	Prime,	23 00 @24 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn.....	1 25 @ 1 30	Rump...	00 00 @00 00
Oats.....	00 @ 90	SALT, Alum, bush.	0 60 @ 62½
Peas, Cow.	1 75 @ 2 00	Liverpool, sack, groun cargo	0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough	2 25 @ 2 50	from store	2 30 @ 2 40
Carolina,...	12 @ 12½	SUGAR, ℔ lb., Cuba.....	12½@ 14
East India...	11 @ 12	Porto Rico..	14 @ 15
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green.....	5½@ 6	C.....	15½@ 16
Dry.....	13 @ 14	B.....	16½@ 17
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs., Eastern...	1 50 @ 1 60	A.....	00 @ 17½
Northern..	1 12½@ 1 30	Crushed....	00 @ 18½
IRON, ℔ lb., English, ass'd	8 @ 10	SOAP, ℔ lb., North

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Presidential Aspirations and Prospects.

Although more than a year must yet elapse before the Presidential election, the question of candidates is getting to be the most exciting of all which now disturb political parties. We have long felt the influence of this momentous issue in the legislation deemed necessary by the dominant party to secure a certain triumph.—Let us hope, at least, that their minds are satisfied upon this score, and whether they decide a reconstruction of the South necessary before the Presidential election, or prefer to delay it until after that event (for it is a matter of calculation merely) they will regard as accomplished the purposes for which we have been punished.

It would seem, however, that the attention of the politicians is beginning to be diverted from the issue itself to the personal aspect of the case, and the claims of numerous aspirants are being assiduously canvassed. In the course of the next six months, before which time no formal nomnations, we imagine, will be made, events may sink from notice the names of some who are now prominent and present, others who are not at present mentioned.

The elections this Fall must have great influence upon the selection of the Republican nominee, even if the two wings of that party can agree upon a common candidate in any event. There is no question but that General GRANT is the choice of the more conservative element of the Republican party, and a few of their organizations have already nominated him, and the *Herald, Times* and *Commercial*, all influential Republican journals of New York City, representing different but powerful influences in that State, declare earnestly for him, while the yet more powerful wing represented by the *Tribune*, under the leadership of its editor, Mr. GREELY and WENDELL PHILLIPS, shower abuse upon him openly, while their adherents generally are more covert but unanimous in their attack.

The feeling in favor of General GRANT will increase or decrease, as the result of the elections soon to take place will determine the continued or failing strength of the Radicals. Any decided increase of the Conservative vote may cause even such leaders as SUMNER and STEVENS to "grow circumspect," while the action of General GRANT in taking temporarily the post made vacant by the dismissal of poor STANTON, will wean from him many partizans, who may have preferred certain triumph with him to doubtful victory with more favorite names. We rather think this apparent approval of the President's course by General GRANT will render it impossible in any event for the party to agree upon him, and his nomination would more than probably cause a division in their ranks.

Another feature is creeping into the politics of the North, which is destined to have a great influence upon future canvasses and candidates. The German element, which, in many of the Northern States holds the balance of power, and which has uniformly heretofore acted with the Republican party, because opposed to slave labor, is becoming tired and somewhat alarmed with the success with which that party have sought to elevate the negro and strike down and degrade the white men, and in consequence thereof in many localities they are leaving the Republican party in a body or acting with the more Conservative wing. The *Free Radical*, the leading organ of the Germans in the Northwest, has come out flat-footed against the Stevens-Butler organization, and urges the formation of a new party. The promoters of the proposed new organization, and the Germans of that section are claimed to be almost unanimously in favor of it, argue that the Radical party has already outlived its usefulness, and that its leaders are only intent upon perpetuating their ascendancy at any cost to the country. In Boston, the *Pioneer*, the most ultra German Radical paper of the North, gives notice that it will no longer act with the party of Stevens, Sumner & Co. The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Volksblatt*, an influential Radical paper, says the German Republicans must form an alliance with the Democracy, in order to defeat the puritanism which is gradually taking hold of the party. The German Radical papers in Iowa make similar declarations. Even Carl Schurz, in the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, urges the German Radicals to vote for the legislative and municipal officers running on the Democratic ticket. If these foreshadowings have any marked effect upon the result in the local and State elections this Fall, it is evident that the calculations on the Presidential slate must be erased and others made with new bearings.

As things now stand, General GRANT is the avowed favorite of the Conservative Republicans, with prospects of his nomination being endorsed by the whole or a portion of the Democratic party. Prominent among the names of those who are open and self-acknowledged candidates for the Radical nomination, are Chief-Justice CHASE, Speaker COLFAX, Senator WADE and Senator MORGAN. Other prominent men, who as yet have no party organizations urging their individual claims, may be brought even as prominently forward as those just named—such as Generals BUTLER and SHERIDAN, Senators CAMERON and WILSON, Secretary STANTON and ex-Governor MORTON. And even the rapidly changing events may develop General SICKLES' claims into the full tide of popularity and success.

Senator FESSENDEN is most prominent for the second place on the ticket with General GRANT, while Senator WILSON has no objection to waive his claims as the head of the ticket in favor of the same distinguished officer, if he will accept the Radical nomination and Senator WILSON receives the nomination for Vice President.

In case the Democrats do not endorse the nomination of Gen'l GRANT, the most prominent names mentioned in connection with the Presidency are ex-Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, Justice NELSON, of the Supreme Court, ex-President PIERCE, REVERDY JOHNSON and General DIX.

All these speculations and calculations, which now excite, and in a great measure control, political movements, may be dashed to the ground by the rapidly maturing and changing events of the day. The varying phases of the reconstruction operations in the South and the fluctuations of the national finances as influenced by Radical measures, ending in the climax of negro frenzy in the nomination of a colored man for President or Vice President on the one hand, and open repudiation of the public debt on the other, may yet, either by a successful issue, or by a balance of power, control the Presidential sweepstakes for 1868.

Cruelty to Prisoners.

Not the least evil, by any means, the defeated party in any conflict of arms must suffer, is the gross misrepresentations which must be borne in silence or under unavailing protest. That much was done on both sides during the late war between the United and Confederate States, which cannot be justified by the rules of civilized warfare, is certainly true, and that these excesses should be, and will be, condemned by good people, whether the perpetrators wore the uniform of the government or were clad in "rebel gray." Immediately after the war it was quite natural that the excesses of the defeated party should be paraded in print, distorted and exaggerated to suit the excited and exasperated mass who demanded victims to appease their wrath. It was equally to be expected that the ignoble deeds of the conquerors should be temporarily lost sight of amidst the garlands of victory, and the plaintive murmur of suffering "traitors" should be drowned amidst pæans which greeted their success.

It ought to be a matter of congratulation to the South that in this carnival of frenzy and madness, when charges were preferred for every conceivable crime against every Confederate officer possible, from the implication of ex-President DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN, through the entire catalogue, that with one single exception the whole have been abandoned or proved to be groundless before the military tribunals which have investigated them. Those committed by the successful party will never form the subject of official inquiry, and since the solemn denial of Congress that none were committed, it may be disloyal to entertain them, but they will yet find a more substantial and permanent abode than the indellible stamp they made upon the hearts of their victims. When the passions and prejudices of the times have passed away, and when success or defeat warps not the judgment of the historian, their truthful recital may mantle the cheek with shame and present a record of which a future generation will have no reason to be proud.

It is not our purpose or desire to refer to subjects, however, which bring up unpleasant reminiscences and arouse unpleasant feelings, and we have only introduced them to spread before our readers incidents and letters which tend to throw light upon a question by which the South has been made to suffer in reputation.

The execution of Major WIRZ for cruelty to prisoners, was the extreme length to which the Government could go to fasten upon the Confederacy the charges for which he was punished. Events are rapidly substantiating his innocence, which he died protesting. In the attempt to clear themselves of the failure to accept the offer of the Confederate authorities for the exchange of prisoners, or the refusal for many months to receive the Federal sick and wounded offered without exchange, because the Confederate Government had neither proper hospitals nor food for them, the Federal officers may yet establish, for the benefit of history, who was responsible for the sufferings at Andersonville and other Southern prisons.

General GRANT, in accordance with the arithmetical strategy which he had adopted to "crush the rebellion," was opposed to the exchange of prisoners, and gives his reasons in the following letter addressed to General BUTLER, which the latter publishes as a defense for his action :

"CITY POINT, August 13, 1864.

"TO GENERAL BUTLER : I am satisfied that the chief object of your interview, besides having the proper sanction, meets with my entire approval. I have seen, from Southern papers, that a system of retaliation is going on in the South, which they keep from us, and which we should stop in some way. On the subject of exchange, however, I differ from General Hitchcock; it is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole, or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here.

"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant General."

In the SURRATT trial just ended, the treatment of Northern soldiers in Southern prisons, in order doubtless to influence the minds of the jury, was forced by the prosecution, most unnecessarily, into the case. The published speech of Mr. MERRICK quotes the statement of Judge OULD, the Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States for the exchange of prisoners, that he had offered to deliver up without any exchange for them, from ten to twenty thousand prisoners—United States soldiers—to the United States, but the officers in charge of the exchange had refused to receive them. Referring to which Mr. MERRICK uses the following language :

"There was at that time as you will recollect, a great many Confederate prisoners in the North, and a good many Federal prisoners in the South ; and it *has passed into history* that the North refused to make those exchanges which were demanded by the rules of war and the laws of humanity. *It has passed into history that the Confederate States, at that time*, offered to surrender up to the North from *ten* to *twenty* thousand prisoners, if the United States would send transportation *to Savannah* to take them.

"Mr. Bradley—And without any exchange.

"Mr. Merrick—Yes, and without any exchange. They said : 'We are exhausted ; our resources are gone ; our food is gone ; we starve ; your prisoners starve ; come and take them, for we are unable to do that justice by them which the law of war requires.' Said the United States : 'You shall keep them.' For the starvation of these prisoners I hold the United States responsible, and not the South."

The inability of the Confederate Government, from the destitution of food, to properly feed these prisoners, was the very reason which induced the United States authorities to refuse to accept them. The tactics of starvation was added to the strategy of numbers in conquering the South and in this latter style of warfare, a soldier consuming the rations of an impoverished adversary was equal to one in the field. Their troops dying with hunger and disease in Confederate prisons were thus made to perform their allotted work in the overthrow of the South, as did those who fell on the heights of Spottsylvania, or in the swamps of South Carolina.

We have no word of objection to offer to the means used for our overthrow, but we do protest against making the South responsible for the suffering which this course entailed, and we hail with pleasure the discussions which are surely but slowly bringing to light revelations which fasten these barbarities where they belong. The black clouds of war will pass away, and the sun-light of truth will yet reveal much which is hidden.

North Carolina Railroad vs. Petersburg and Norfolk Merchants.

We see in the Petersburg *Index*, of the 22d inst., a savage editorial, evidently designed as an *advertisement* for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

We do not propose to defend Wilmington as a business community against the unjust assertions made in the article referred to. She needs none. Her skirts are clean and her escutcheon untarnished.

The language of the writer is not the kind we would prefer to deal with. Such expressions as "*Brute Force*" and "*Worthlessness*" *may stand alone, unanswered*, and as the Wilmington merchants had no more to do with the matter complained of than the famous "man in the moon," we will simply state a few facts (and they cover the whole ground) and leave the Petersburg and Norfolk merchants to judge of the "*policy*" recommended to them to pursue, whether it be good or bad.

The writer evidently does not understand the subject upon which he is writing—for we desire to give him credit for *candor*. We submit the following *facts*, and we *know* them to be *facts*.

The North Carolina Railroad is from Charlotte to Goldsboro', a distance of two hundred and twenty-three miles, three-fourths a State road. The question with the Stockholders of that Corporation, that was decided at Greensboro', was one of interest to themselves, and not for any city or place. It is this, "How could they increase the receipts of their road without increasing its expenses?" It was found that by an old arrrangement, made when the State owned a large interest in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, that the bulk of *through freights* to and from *Northern markets*, passed *off* their road at Raleigh, while their freight trains, with a few cars, kept on to Goldsboro'.

It was also found that the cars left off at Raleigh to go by Raleigh and Gaston Railroad would, if they had been carried through to Goldsborough, have yielded them about fifteen dollars per car. Admitting they had carried ten cars per day each way for three hundred days, equal to six thousand cars per annum, which would only have cost them the "*wheelage*" on the cars, *extra*, or more than it would if they had left them at Raleigh, and we have gross receipts from this source of ninety thousand dollars that went to another Company. This sum may be more or less than the actual amount that would have been realized last year, if the present plan had been in force ; but it *illustrates* the *principle* on which the Stockholders, without a dissenting voice, decided this question. By the present rates on through freights both ways, we understand that Company receives about an average of fifteen dollars per car between Raleigh and Goldsboro', which is sufficient to make the plan a permanent one. The difference in distance between Raleigh and Weldon, by way of Goldsboro' and Gaston, is twenty-nine miles, and the longer distance is over a road with few grades and curves, upon which any speed can be made ; hence no difference in time.

The cost to the two Companies is no more, because this is "*increased* business," and no train is run *exclusively* for it—which Railroad managers understand to mean nearly all net profits. The great and essential mistake this writer makes, and into which all the Norfolk papers have fallen, is that he and they are discussing this question as applicable to freights going to the markets of *Petersburg, Norfolk or Wilmington*, when the facts do not justify his conclusions.

The question is purely this, what route shall goods from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston, going to all places in North and South Carolina, supplied by this line, or from these points to those cities, take as regards the Railroads between Raleigh and Weldon. *Nothing more—nothing less.* The Stockholders of this State work say : travel over the longest distance of our road, as it will give us the largest income. Is there anything more natural or more reasonable ?

Should a corporation, any more than an individual, give away a profitable business to gratify an outside party, in which it had no earthly interest ? and especially so when by helping themselves they can benefit a friend. Look at it in every way, and nothing unusual or unreasonable can be seen.

As regards the produce to, and goods from, Norfolk to the interior, we are informed by those who know best, that not *one-sixth* of the freight that passes over the Seaboard Railroad, originates in Norfolk, or goes to that market for sale ; and much, very much, less from Petersburg. It has been said that scarcely two cars per month, of goods and produce to and from Petersburg, go to or come from beyond Raleigh, on the North Carolina Railroad. Hence our position that this is a question entirely of *transit* of freight, *through portions of North Carolina* and *Virginia*, and not business to the market towns of either State. True, a great deal of produce goes to Norfolk and to Petersburg from *North Carolina*, but by far the largest portion of it originates on our own (Wilmington and Weldon) Railroad, and seeks these more northern markets in preference to Wilmington, not because their merchants show more energy or zeal as merchants, but because these cities are nearer the great commercial centre—New York—than Wilmington.

Now, we suggest to the merchants of Petersburg and Norfolk that the recommendation of the *Index* and other newspapers of both cities, that their merchants send *all* their goods to Raleigh, *via* Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, is bad "policy."

If the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is ther best feeder, as it unquestionably is, they, in return, will show a very bad spirit if "good neighborhood" deprives it of all the business they can. Would it not be better to divide their business between these Railroads that equally serve them.

Our people will soon find out where their friends reside, and the interest all our people have in the North Carolina Railway as a great State work, and as a helper to pay taxes and debt, commends this subject forceably to their attention.

The new policy the State has inaugurated in the management of her principal Railroad will soon enable it to pay dividends into the Treasury of the State. But if defeated in this result by citizens of Virginia because they are stockholders in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which has so long enjoyed a monopoly of this through business, they will know where to send their freights and where to buy their goods.

We do not fear the trial—let it come.—To our friends we say, keep your eyes open and look out for the "*half-moon stencil plates*" "via Raleigh and Gaston Railroad" that are said to be in secret circulation and somehow get on to people's boxes without orders.

We say again, we do not fear the encounter between the merchants of Norfolk and Petersburg in trying to sustain the old *monopoly* route against the interest of the people of North Carolina.

We have no fears for our Railroads and our sea-ports. The President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company are "masters of the situation," and they may form or dissolve an alliance with other roads that their interests seem to demand, and if reasonably done they will be sustained.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SPRINGS.

CATAWBA, Aug. 16, 1867.

GENTLEMEN :—You know that the favorite song of our glorious Jeb. Stuart contained one line, which his mellow voice would ring out with a power and melody that never failed to thrill clear through the hearts of his hearers :

"If you want to have a good time *jine* the Cavalry!"

I find this merry refrain running through my mind all the time, though slightly altered, by force of position, into :

"If you want to have a good time come to Catawba!"

The very best of good times are we Spring's people having, and the hours seem to grow more and more rosy as they speed away. The musical moon-light dance, which I mentioned as about to come off to-night a week ago, did not do so. At least, though the "fairie round moon" was punctual to her engagement and flooded the fair hillsides and sparkling waters of Catawba with distilled essence of silver, the gay party, which was to have danced a merry measure around the fantastic May-Pole, did not assemble according to engagement. No exception was taken at this violation of promise, inasmuch as the rule of this blessed community is that of the world-renowned Three Guardsmen : "One for all and all for one!" In other words, everybody does what everybody pleases, and nobody finds fault with anybody else!

With my ticket in my hand, I presented myself at the Castle in order to attend the menagerie and make the *Journal* a faithful report of the proceedings. I found, however, that the animals had succumbed to much dancing and exhausted nature, and were quietly sleeping in their dens. They were too pretty to disturb, so I left them to their dreams.

On Tuesday the pleasant information was disseminated that a regular party was in process of arrangement, and that it would come off that night. Sure enough it did, for Colonel Wyatt, having made a jocular promise to a gentlemen, who was here a few days ago, fulfilled that promise most gallantly, when the said gentleman presented himself in a condition to claim it. This was to the effect, that if the gentleman, then unmarried, would enter into the holy estate, the Colonel would give him a party. I am inclined to think that this promise, pleasant as it was, was not the motive power in producing the desired consummation, for the strongest possible argument in the premises is the bride herself. However, the deed was done, the happy groom presented himself and his dearer half at Catawba, and claimed the promise. It was paid most cheerfully, and the result was "full dress" in the ball room and a delicious supper in the dining room. Mrs. Wrenn excelled herself in the cakes and ice cream, whose preparation she superintended, and among several other toasts, when her health was proposed, the entire company responded with a good will, which testified their appreciation. Last night was the occasion of the merriest meeting I have attended for many a day, or night either.

Impelled by the same motive which makes a mocking-bird sing, we determined on the spur of the moment, to get a fancy masquerade party, "just for the fun of the thing," and we did it! Did it in style, too, for though the time was counted by hours, and a very few of them, too, we all worked with such will that the affair was a perfect success ; not only in the variety and excellence of the characters, but the elegance of some of the dresses, several of which might have attracted attention in New Orleans itself.

The agreement was that at a certain hour all the maskers should meet at the Castle and proceed thence to the ball room.—Having a number of costumes to arrange and several toilettes to make, I was prevented going to the parlor, and so went to the ball room direct. The porch, the doors, and even the steps were thronged by a crowd of "citizens," so closely packed that to force a passage through it was, to say the least, unpleasant, but the difficulty of the ascent made the ball room, when once gained, all the more agreeable.

I wish you could have seen the variegated, parti-colored view which was presented through the eye-holes of my mask as I entered. Nearly all the masks were assembled and stood grouped for ten large double cotillions, presenting the quaintest and queerest medley, a sort of mosaic in which all colors, shapes and sizes were indiscriminately mingled.

The citizens, three rows deep, lined the outside wall, filled up the windows, and even found temporary resting places on the floor, gazing with eyes and mouths distended to their utmost capacity at the wonderful spectacle before them.

Well might they look, for the extremely fanciful nature of the dresses and the unearthly appearance purchased by the visaged masks, were sufficient to create amazement, not entirely devoid of jeer.

The first figure on which my eyes fell was that of a Scotch Shepherdress, who stood near the centre of the room leaning on her crook, and presenting so stately an appearance that "a chieftain's daughter seemed the maid." Her dress of white, with upper skirt and broad shoulder sash of briiliant plaid poplin, was in admirable taste, and her little cap, with its black and crimson feathers, had a decidedly jaunty air as it rested upon her bright golden tresses.

Near her was a Gypsey in the scarlet skirt, short enough to show a pair of decidedly small and pretty feet, black bodice and fanciful head-dress, which make up this picturesque costume, and whose claim to the character she personated was well substantiated by the ringlets as black as jet which fell around her shoulders. She was under the especial escort of a Highlander, whose disguise was rendered nugatory by the fact that his universal attention to the various persons present, and his efforts to secure their comfort betrayed him, and the courteous Colonel stood confused.

Glancing on all sides as the character of a Fortune Teller allowed me to do, I found next us the brightest and most charming of Tambourine Girls, arm and arm with a blind descendant of Barney Brannaghan, if not Paddy O'Rouke himself. The costume of each was in perfect keeping, and the sportive gayety of the young girl and ready wit of her attendant were among the chief attractions of the evening.

In strong contrast to this pair stood a stately Aurora in a robe of the richest blue silk, over which a pink fell around her, and on her fair forehead sparkled the morning star. Well might she represent the rosy and joy-bringing Goddess of Morning, for with her lovely and amiable disposition and winning manners, she shed light and happiness on all who came within the circle of her gentle influence, while in her own home her presence is indeed the harbinger of never-failing sunshine. Her partner wore the shoes of a Modern Greek, which was well suited to his tall and erect figure, while the care he bestowed upon his fair companion was sufficiently indicative of his determination to strike for her "till the last armed (or any other kind) foe expires!"

Attracted by a face whose beauty was not concealed by a mask, I bent forward to obtain a better view, when it was completely removed by the agency of Toodles and his better half. This couple were so "violently lively" that one was tempted to fear that Toodles would encounter more than his ordinary difficulty in finding the key hole! Full of fun and mischief was he, and he was kept in countenance by Miss T., who seemed, indeed, his second self. In a few moments they danced gaily off, and then the lovely young face that had so charmed me beamed out in all its beauty.

Its owner had every right to beam, as she represented Diana, the huntress of the silver bow, and never had the Virgin Goddess a fairer representative! She wore a short skirt of purely white crepe marst clasped round the waist by a silver belt ; her fair arms were bare, and on her white shoulders was a silver quiver filled with arrows, whose effect was eclipsed by the darts which Cupid, who had hidden himself in her laughing eyes, launched right and left at all beholders. Her hair, which is of wonderful length and luxuriance, was arranged in bewitching little curls on her forehead, tied tightly behind with a silver cord, and floated thence far below her waist. Bands of silver crossed it and restrained it to a proper degree of confinement, and just over her forehead rose a silver crescent, while in her ears and on her bosom sparkled diamonds whose brilliancy was only inferior to her eyes. Anything more exquisitely artistic than the arrangement of her head I have never seen, and as for the face which glowed beneath the crescent, no words of mine can begin to do it justice! At her side was the remarkably effective costume of a Brigand worn by a gentleman who has every right to wish that the use of shorts and knee buckles could be revived. This is a privilege which the generality of your sex is well content to waive in this osteological age, and should be highly prized by its fortunate possessors.

I thought all those who had intended appearing were in the room, but was mistaken, for, on turning to ascertain the cause of a stir in the upper part of the room, I found it proceeded from the entrance of a Spanish lady, whose costume was the most elaborate one presented. It consisted of two skirts of white satin, the upper one trimmed with glittering silver tinsel. A jacket of crimson velvet, low in the neck and opening in front over a rich stomacher of satin and silver was clasped by silver straps, while its long sleeves were composed of alternate puffs of crimson velvet and white satin, strapped and trimmed with silver. Some rich lace was disposed about the dress, and from the high comb of its wearer hung a veil of lace blacker but certainly less silky than her glossy and beautiful hair. A general wonder was expressed that such a costume could be gotten up in so short a time.

Next to him was the embodiment and representative of the press in the most grotesque costume composed of a full dress suit of newspaper, ingeniously tacked on to his glossy broad cloth. He was not at all sectional, for all parts and places of the country were represented, and his lively rendition of his part made it the most amusing of the evening.

A young Cigar Girl was floated by in an exquisite dress of scarlet crape, looped over the prettiest pair of feet encased in tiny white boots, and drawing all eyes to their perfect proportions. The eyes could not remain there long, however, being forced as it were to ascend to the other extremity, the head, which, crowned with its magnificent raven curls, rose grandly and compelled admiration. She wore bunches of cigars prettily disposed over her shoulders and hanging from her belt, and herself and her costume were a perfect success. She leaned on the arm of an aristocratic mask, who wore the colors which are so dear to *our* hearts—red and white—and who in his elegant mantle of scarlet trimmed with white, was one of the most striking figures in the ball room. At this moment some confusion was created by a very little lady in a very long train and the most elaborate head dress. She had been dancing the Polka with the Highlander, and in her trouble between the length of her skirts and the size of her crinoline, she had fallen flat upon the floor. Later in the evening, when her mask was removed, a boyish face was revealed, and its owner declared himself ready to return devout thanks that womanhood was not his normal condition!

A very pretty costume was that of a Reaper, who wore a short white dress trimmed with scarlet, scarlet boots and a bodice of the same gorgeous color. She carried a small reaping hook, and her little black silk apron looped to the waist, was filled with ripened oats, while a fanciful head-dress of the same graceful cereal and scarlet ribbon completed the dress.

Cœur de Lion was not represented, neither did Little John nor Allen-a-dale appear, but another of that band of glorious spirits was fully manifest in the jovial and even genial Friar Tuck. The reverend father wore the grey robe of his order bound round the waist with a heavy rope ; at his side hung a silver rosary, and on his shoulders was the inseparable wallet.—A large cowl was drawn round his merry face, and his clear blue eyes twinkled with irrepressible fun. Whether or not he succeeded in persuading a fair penitent to entrust her heart's secret to his priestly keeping, I do not know, but as women are said to possess an intuitive perception of all that is good and true, I dare say the holy Friar was made the repository of more confidence than was awarded less favored individuals.

I find that I am taking up more room than your limits may admit, so I must give you two more costumes and then make my bow.

The couple I refer to entered the ball room just in advance of myself, and the buzz of admiration which greeted them testified to the effect they produced.

The gentleman wore a handsome dress, which was a combination of the costume of Fra Diavolo and a Castilian noble. It was composed of short pants of a rich cream-color and trimmed with lace, a black velvet blouse, heavily trimmed and fastened with a crimson sash, and a deep collar of point lace. On his arm was a form, which transported one to the gorgeous Orient, and recalled the days of the Arabian Nights with all their goden charms. Tall, with a figure of perfect symmetry, her every step was an embodiment of the poetry of motion, and the timid grace of here movements could find parallel only in the gazelle of the Eastern land, whose daughters she represented. She wore a dress of such elegance and perfect taste that it was well worthy the Paris from which most of its material were brought. Full Turkish pantaletts of white satin, striped with scarlet velvet, hung over white boots ornamented with anklets of pearls. A short skirt of gossamer white tarlatane, embossed with scarlet velvet flowers fell in airy folds around her, confined at the tiny waist by a rich cymar of scarlet velvet, while Oriental sleeves of the same gauzy material as her dress floated from her beautiful shoulders to the edge of her robe. Round her swann-like neck were rows of great pearls, and the same hung from her beautifully rounded arms. Her silken hair seemed impatient of restraint, and waved in tendril-like curls all around her, and on the top of her high-bred head she wore a rich and brilliant head-dress, which seemed as if intended for Lallah Rhook, in reality. Composed of gold chains and scarlet velvet balls banded with gold, it fell far on her shoulders and mingled with her beautiful hair, while every movement would set the bright balls in motion and cause them to assume the most charming combinations. Under this rich diadem was a veil of tulle and scarlet and gold, which gave the finishing touch to the costume, whose taste and beauty were well worthy the source from which they emanated. To look at her in her proud young beauty, was to luxuriate in enjoyment, and when in addition to that beauty, she possesses the charms of perfect style and a fascination of manner, which would have rendered her irresistible even without one charm of beauty, you can well imagine how enchanting she is. "Who was she?" Guess three times, gentlemen, and if you guess right, I will tell you!

Many of the gentlemen, who were unable to arrange costumes, owing to the short time for preparation, appeared simply in evening dress and in masks, and several good carnival jokes were the result. I think I have recalled all the merry maskers and made them pass across my memory while I jotted them down for your benefit. If any one should not appear, the fault must be charged to his excessive modesty, and not by any means to me.

To sum up the affair, it was a decided success in all respects ; all who participated and all who looked on, found it a source of agreeable arrangement, and it ended at a late hour without the occurrence of one single incident to mar the general pleasure. They say one of the editors of the *Journal* will visit Catawba soon ; let me suggest the propriety of his hurrying up, for his name has been taken decidedly in vain in this region. More of this anon, in the *interim*, I am, very truly.

F. D.

From the National Intelligencer.

The condition of financial and business affairs in the North and West becomes daily more critical. New York journals expressed the belief the other day that large failures in trade were nearly over, and that safer bottom had been reached. But the fact is, that we have but just reached the point where expansion ends and contraction begins. While the currency was increasing by the issue of national bank paper, in addition to the enormous amount of greenbacks put afloat for the purposes of the war, everything was prosperous, and speculation raged and thrived. Nothing could be touched by a purchaser that did not double or quadruple in value within a few days or hours.

The more wild and reckless the speculation, the more certain was it of success.—There is a story of a madman who escaped from his keepers, and before he was caught had made a speculation, and, of course, a fortune. Mines, oil wells, railroads, and other stocks were among the favorite subjects of speculation, and millions of irredeemable paper money were ready to be employed in these purchases.—Importations were, of course, expected, and millions of government securities, as well as the gold product of the country, were used in those payments. But the flood-tide of paper money was to reach its highest mark. There was a legal limit to it. The effort to pass it failed. Then, of course, the tide ceased to rise higher, and the vast amount of indebtedness could not be longer floated without a further issue of paper. Congress and the Treasury went in for the efforts of the inflationists to increase the volume of paper, and the tendency is a reduction—gradual, but certain. The amount of Government bonds withdrawn, under the law, has not been large enough to have any serviceable effect, but the absorption of the compound-interest notes, which were held by banks as a part of their reserve, instead of legal tenders, will tend towards the same end. Therefore, speculation has been suddenly checked, and speculators and the banks, and capitalists supporting them, have come to grief.

The reaction has but just commenced, and it is already visible in failures and in a general stagnation of trade, and in the accumulation of funds in the commercial centres, where they lie idle, or are offered at a low rate of interest upon call, with Government bonds as collateral security.

The vast and profligate expenditure of money in conducting business affairs and in private living has greatly assisted to bring about the collapse. A dry goods firm that failed some weeks ago in New York had paid a rent of over fifty thousand dollars ; their business expenses, besides, were a hundred thousand dollars, and their private expenses were on a still larger scale. The cost of riotous living and unnecessary pomp and display in business would account for a bankruptcy.

We are startled by intelligence of heavy business failures in Providence, resulting not from legitimate business, but from sheer speculation. Things must become much worse before they can be better.—When contraction shall take place and become the settled policy of the Government, business affairs will be accommodated to it, instead of being, as they have been for two or three years past, until recently, based on a constantly increasing amount of paper currency.

The Eastern States have been, through a mistaken policy, supplied with an undue share of the currency allowed by law for the several portions of the country. Congress last winter was called upon to remedy this unfair distribution by reducing the amount allowed to Northern and Eastern banks, and increasing the allowance to other States. A bill was reported for that purpose, but it was suppressed by the influence of parties interested in maintaining the inequality. But it will, perhaps, prove in the end to be no great boon to any community to be supplied with an excess of currency for speculation.

For the Journal.

Registration—Wayne County Court—Real Estate Sales, &c.

GOLDSBORO', Aug. 20, 1867.

Dear Journal :—Registration on yesterday shows the following summary : Whites 22. Blacks 91. Total 113. For the three days registration ending last evening, the score stands, Whites 193, Blacks 288. Total 481. Majority for blacks 95.

We are without further returns from the precincts on the Southside, but the whites are estimated to have the majority by four to one.

Our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions opened on yesterday its August term.—There seems to be nothing before it of material importance.

The interest of the following named gentlemen in their several estates, was yesterday disposed of at public sale in front of the Court House by the Sheriff : W. K. Lane, Geo. W. Collier, John Everitt, David B. Everitt and Sam'l Smith.

If the sale holds good, of which there seems to be some doubt, the property was sold at an unheard of sacrifice.

Weather clear ; thermometer creeping up among the nineties.

N'IMPORTE.

Who Can Register?

All males twenty-one years of age, who have resided in this State one year, and who have not been convicted of felony, or who, *previous* to the war, did not hold any State or Federal office, *are entitled to register and vote, whether or not they engaged in the war or gave aid and comfort to the South.*

If they held office, and did not afterward engage in the war, or aid the South, *they are entitled to register and vote.*

If they held office *during* or *since* the war, although they may have engaged in the war, or given aid to the South, *they are entitled to register and vote.*

Those who at any time before the war held *any civil* office "created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice," or "taken an oath as an officer of the United States," and *afterward* engaged in the war or gave aid to the South, *cannot register or vote.* This does not include those who held *military* offices—militia officers, therefore, are not embraced among the disfranchised.

It must be recollected that "engaged in the rebellion, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States," *does not* of itself disfranchise any one. This must have been preceded by the holding of a State or Federal office *previous to the war.*

North Carolina University.

The following private dispatch has been received :

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23.

The resignations of all the Faculty of the University have been tendered to the Board of Trustees and accepted to take effect at the December annual meeting of the Board, when new elections will be had.

The Trustees have appointed a committee to report a scheme for a thorough examination.

The resignation of the remaining members of the Faculty is in accordance with our expectations intimated in an article a few days since ; and it will be seen that there is now no impediment in the way of a thorough re-organization. We apprehend, though, from the tenor of the above dispatch, that no definite action will be taken by the Trustees until their annual meeting, at which time the committee appointed will be prepared to report.

Sale of Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Stock.

A friend writes us from Raleigh, that $13,000 worth of stock, sold by the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, a few days ago, at auction, brought an average of $42 25 per share.

It will be remembered that at the sale of the State stock in this Company, last November, $682,500 worth were disposed of for State bonds, at a small premium. As State bonds were then worth $60 per hundred, of course the stock netted that price ; so that the State sale seems to have been a good one.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23—P. M.

The following statement, in relation to General Sickles' order No. 10, and the Executive order thereupon, will correct all current misapprehension : On the 14th inst., the instructions sent to General Sickles, excepting United States Courts from military orders, were suspended until his report and views of the matter could be received.—On the 17th the Commanding Officer of Wilmington reported that the Attorney General had instructed the Marshal of North Carolina to proceed to enforce all executions of United States Courts, threatening prosecution against any persons preventing him. Instructions were then issued to Colonel Frank, by General Sickles, not to permit the order of any Court to be enforced in violation of existing orders, and to report fully upon all cases pending. These occurrences having been reported to the War Department, the instructions originally sent to General Sickles have been withdrawn.

Receipts of Internal Revenue to-day reached five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

A train on the Annapolis Railroad went into a culvert to-day, killing the engineer, fireman and a boy. Several passengers were injured. The train took fire.

The Turkish Minister was officially presented to the President to-day.

The Cabinet was in session from 12 to 2 o'clock to-day.

Magie Mitchell is in London.

The Nation says $25 will purchase any testimony wanted in New York.

The Hutchinson family are singing for female suffrage in Kansas.

Jenny Lind's husband has written an oratorio for her.

Chignons are no lower nor the ringlets less streaming, says Fashion Gossip.

Flour is selling in Staunton at $9 40, and in Harrisonburg, Va., at $8 50.

Petroleum has been successfully used as fuel on the Ohio river steamers.

The egg business yields more money to Maine than the sheep and lamb trade.

The two handsomest kings in Europe are those of Bavaria and Portugal.

Ex-King George V., of Hanover, is a spiritualist ; so is his wife.

The Viceroy of Egypt is the owner of more than one hundred steam plows.